RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 119 BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
22 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 „	DELTA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
3rd July	MOREA		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,998
31st „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 „	CHINA		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2nd Oct	RAZMAK†		10,902
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	MALOJA		20,837
23rd „	RANPURA		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
20 „	RANCHI		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA	7,883
29th „	MADURA	8,975
12th August	MATIANA	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st June	ALIPORE	China & Japan.
22nd „	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
1st May	VASNA ..	Buerch via Karachi.
26th „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa
26th „	BARALA ..	Buerch via Karachi & P. Gulf

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday & Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buerch.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Post, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xMURORAN M.	5374	24 May	28 May
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5896	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 29279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT manufactured at the **LARGEST** and **MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY** in India and **GUARANTEED** to be well above the British Standard Specification of 1925.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have just placed a Contract for **15,750** Tons of this Cement to be delivered during this year for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions.
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options
Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—
DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE,
Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"

one will answer to the above requirements. Please communicate with

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Imot Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouchers.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fancy silk cloths, sarees, etc. Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.
A R3192

COMPOUNDER WANTED—Honest and hard-working young Hindu preferred. Pay Rs. 30. Apply No. 1680 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3202

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3191

WANTED—A SHIFT ENGINEER for Bellis and Morcom Engine and Electric Generator Set in a mofussil Mill. Salary about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Apply stating age, experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1679, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
A A26635

WANTED in a small State in Kathiawar, a Competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER, conversant with all round Motor Mechanism, Electrical experience preferred pay according to qualifications Rs. 150 or over p.m. Apply to Box No. 1676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26630

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED.—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Security in cash or Government paper essential. Apply stating along with other particulars, the cash security he can offer, and minimum pay acceptable. The selected candidates will have to join at once. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A 26625

WANTED—An M.A. or an experienced B.A., holding a diploma of B.T. to act as HEAD MASTER of the Municipal High School, Ranebennur, on a pay of Rs. 125—5—150—10—200 grade. The approved candidate shall have to bind himself at least for 5 years to serve under the Municipality. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 1st of June, 1926. Preference will be given to those who know Kanarese. SAYAD NIZAMUDDIN AHAMAD, Foujdar, President, Ranebennur Municipality. Ranebennur, 12.5.1926.
A26620

WANTED—A TUTOR, graduate with a knowledge of teaching in English, Elementary Mathematics, Hindi, Marathi Geography, Sanskrit, and reasonably fond of games for a boy 11 years old at Bhandara, Central Provinces. State terms and apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Manager, Shrimant Ganpat Rao Pande's Estate, Mahal, Bhandara, Central Provinces. Interview can be arranged at applicant's expense. M. N. KHARE, Manager, Srimant Ganpat Rao Pande's Estate, Bhandara, C.P., 1st May, 1926.
26564

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
B MF

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE by an energetic young Undergraduate with knowledge of Gujarati Boopk-keeping. Apply Box No. 1682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R3209

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AUCTION SALE at Apollo Bunder of Apollo Hotel's furniture on 22nd and 23rd instant at 2.30 p.m. each day at the premises. Catalogues on application. BENNETT & CO.
T R3183

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21982.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

MANGO AND LICHI FRUITS.—Big rose scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4; 800 Rs. 7-8; Bombay, Langra, Kishanbhok 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5. Packing Freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the Grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES, No. 25, Darbhanga.
R3155

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Nagar (Kulu).
26592

PHOTOGRAPHY.

LIFE-LIKE BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT 20" x 16". Rs. 3-12! Send PHOTOS, Groups. MATHER CO. Agra.
P R3168

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Vulcan St. Fort Bombay.

PERSONAL.

DEAR CHAKRAPANY—I approve of your pilgrimage to God. Kindly inform me of your whereabouts and welfare. I will send money for your expenses. I will not disturb in your pursuit after honest service. I want you to realise your sense of duty and act accordingly.—Yours affectionately, C. NARASIMHACHARIAR
P R3212

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona Cantonment.
R3097

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED — GRADUATES as shown under to serve as ASSISTANT TEACHERS in the Municipal High School, Gadag:—

1. SCIENCE GRADUATE.
2. MATHEMATICS GRADUATE.
3. LANGUAGES (English and Sanskrit) GRADUATE.

The applicant's should state their College carcer and be prepared to execute a bond to serve for 5 years. The scale of pay will be Rs. 70—4—150. Preference will be given to Graduates with Honours. Apply with testimonials so as to reach the undersigned before 31-5.1926.

V. G. DAMBAL,
Chairman, School Committee,
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.
8.5-1926.
26640

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

A PRIZE of Rs. 200 is offered for a POSTER for the Poona Agricultural Exhibition, Size 40in. by 25in. Designs which may be in oil or water colour should reach the Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., and General Secretary, Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, not later than JUNE 21ST.

The lettering should be as follows:—

"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW, POONA, 1926."

If any further information is required it may be obtained from the Principal, School of Art, Bombay.
26642

WARNING.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Contractors for the Realignment of Bhore Ghat for the G. I. P. Railway, request the Residents and Visitors of Khandala to be careful to keep themselves away from the blasting operations that are going on and be on the look out for warnings in connection with such operations.
26621

JIVARAJI ANADJI EDUCATION FUND FOR CUTCHIES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Cutchi Students of any community, who have passed their Matriculation or any higher examination and who are desirous of prosecuting further studies, for pecuniary help. The forms of application can be had from the undersigned.

JADAVJI HANSRAJ.
L. D. O. M. S. L. M. & S. J. P.
Ophthalmic Surgeon.
162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R3206

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

Auction Sale of Apollo Hotel's furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, English enamelled bath tubs, counters, electric lights and fans, etc., etc.

On Saturday, the 22nd and SUNDAY, the 23rd May, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Hotel's premises, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Hotel Majestic, valuable and substantial made furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and Devji, a large lot of glass, crockerywave, and best platedware, octagon round and square dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back side boards, and dumbwaiters white painted partition screens, large lot of copper top teapoys, electric ceiling fans and lights, pianos, Chesterfields, reclining sofas, English enamelled bath tubs bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, Godrej safe on stand, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, writing tables, filters, meat safes, lamps, glass door show cases, jardenier, garden pots and tubs, large iron stoves, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT SURAT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BEGUMPURA, BHAJIWALI POLE, SURAT.

Pursuant to the concent decree made in Suit No. 4263 of 1924 (Abdul Tyeb Esmail jee Maskati vs. Bujanboo, widow of Fatehalli Abdul Kayum anad others) and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver herein and with the consent of the mirtgagee, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Surat.

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 144 square yards being 82" in length and 22" in breadth situate at Surat, Begumpura, Bhajiwali Pole, bearing Tik H—15, Survey Registered No. 103 together with buildings standing thereon bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Dr. Ebrahim Abdul Hoosein, on the South by the property of Mullaji Sahem, on the East by Bhajiwali Pole, on the West by road from Jhampa Bazar to Inderparu.

(LOT NO. 1.):—The ground floor of the above property from East to West measures 82" in length and 22" in breadth together with the garret on the top floor of the house which lot is in possession of the Receiver.

(LOT NO. 2.):—The first second and third upper floors of the above property and the open terrace which lot is in the occupation of Abdul Taiyeb Nooruddin Khandwalla as the mortgagee in possession thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Coy., Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MACHINERY, TIMBER DOORS AND WINDOWS, LATHE, PULLEY, SHAFTINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. C. Gammon, Ltd., Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their premises at Sivji Haji Bunder, sell by Public Auction tht following machineries, etc.

Second hand surplus machinery, large and small size lathes, stone crushing machine, pulleys, shaftings, iron and glass doors and windows, sheet glass and windows, expanded metal and many other machinery.

Property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BUSINESS.

SALE of the business of Messrs. Jehangir C. Mehta and Co., Perfume Distillers, Sewri (in the compound of Government Liquor Warehouse at Sewri).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on account of the Partners retiring on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the above premises the business of Messrs. Jehangir C. Mehta and Co., Perfume Distillers together with its Goodwill, the right of using their "Globe" trade mark stock-in-trade plant, recipes and processes, labels, furniture a large lot of empty bottles of sizes, essences Distilling still and all things belonging to the said business and a well built structure in which the business is carried out.

The business as above will be put up as going concern or the stock and articles will be sold in small lots as may be determined at the time of sale.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 186 bags corid, 3 bags corid, 68 bags gram, 12 bags wheat, 31 bags methy seeds, 54 bags rapeseeds, 18 jottas fennel seeds, 1 bag coriander seeds, 166 bales jute cuttings, 4 bales Indian woollen namdas, 1 case brassware, 2 cases Indian lacquerware, 3 bales dry salted skin, 1 case figure glass; 8 bags olibanum flour; 2 bags poppy seeds; 2 bags gum olibanum; 5 bags bhilama; 16 packages khismis, 5 bags jardallo; 40 bags onions; 7 jotas angoor; 1 bale cotton yarn; 2 bundles China mattings; 55 packages piece goods.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents the B.I.S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th May, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the D. and E. Shed, Prince's Dock on account of the concerned the above mentioned damaged cargo landed ex s. s. "Janus."

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of 260 bags wheat flour and sooji.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents the B.I.S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th May, 1926, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) at D and E Sheds, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the above mentioned damaged cargo landed ex s. s. "Janus"

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of 179 bales African cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents the B.I.S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th May, 1926 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at D and E Sheds, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the abovementioned damaged cargo landed ex s.s. "Janus."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56, of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1926, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of rice, wheat, grain, cottonseeds, empty casks, iron packages, sweepings, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge

MENESSE & CO.,

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX

by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co. Incorporated Certified Accountants.

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.

Offices :—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Central Bank of India, Ltd.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

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THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
EDDUMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Word's Wonder Picture

She crept into his arms when that gigantic shadow loomed before them.

6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST NIGHT!!
TO-DAY 6-30 and 9-45. P. M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE GOLD RUSH"

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p. m
MIGHTY LAK A ROSE
A Symphony of life in the high and low places.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
The Modern Venus in
"VENUS OF THE SOUTH SEAS"
Story of Girls and Pearls, Love and Adventure and Mermaids of the South Seas.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
SATURDAY, 22nd May, at 8-30
MENAKA
SUNDAY, 23rd May, at 3-30
MENAKA
RATES AS USUAL.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant, for rejuvenating the old, a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
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177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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DAILY & SUNDAY

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497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kader Ebhramjee.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
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WADHWAN Jn.—Allibhoy Bhaimiya.
WARDHA.—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.
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Having had wide experience as Commission Agents for over 15 years in cotton, linseed, and bullion markets, we have now organised a special service for giving instantaneous and effective telegraphic information as to the tone and fluctuations in the important markets of the world.

We receive from our New York and Liverpool Agents hourly information of fluctuations together with the market opinion. Information as to the cotton rates of Liverpool and New York Futures and fluctuations as well as Bombay Market quotations and opinions, can be supplied immediately either by telephone or telegraph to our local and mofussil constituents.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.

Mundra, Bell, Calcutta.
Khosrou, Beattie, Jeddah.
Jalavira, Henry, Moulmein.
Arministan, Hopkins, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.

Jalarashini, Pritchett, Karachi.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

LOADING.

May 20.

Steamer Gogra for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(THURSDAY, May 20).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Gharinda, 3,212, London, NF, M M & Co.
2 India, 4,077, Genoa, 26/5, L Triestino and M. I.
3 Clan Ranald, 3,446, NF, NF, J Finlay and Co.
4 Capo York, 3117, Karachi, 24/5, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Algic 3373 New York N.F. Volkart Bros.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 21/5 Graham's Trading Co.
7 Argenfels 3540, Karachi 25/5 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Ridderkerk 3174 Rotterdam 3/6 E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Delta, 4,739 Japan 29/5, M M and Co.
10 Karapara 3722 Durban 26/5 M M & Co
11 City of York, 5033, Karachi 20/5 K Nixon and Co.
12 C/Agra 3116, NF, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
13 Jserlohn 2145 Genoa 25/5 T. Morrison and Co.
14 Gracovia, 4,566, Trieste, 1/6, L T and M Italiana.
16 Burmese Prince 3034 Dunkirk 29/5 T. Morrison and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalaveera, 2,909, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 22/5, M M and Co.
3 Barala, 1899, P. Gulf, 26/5 M M & Co.
5 Port Sea 2,587, Colombo, 22/5, Scindia S. N. Co.
7 Jalarashmi 2681, Karachi, 21/5, Scindia S N Co.
14 Gogra, 3,151, Karachi, 23/5, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Gambada, 3,252, Tuticorin, NF, M M and Co.
B Alipore, 3,241, Japan, 31/5, M M & Co.
C/R Hamburg Maru 3159 Osaka 28/5 O S Kaisha.
F Zayani, 2.627, Jeddah, 20/5, H S Shushtary and Co.
H Shakuntala, 282, M Coast, 20/5, B Assaria and Co.
L/M Hatipara 4893, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
N Kohinur, 3,246, Calcutta, 22/5, T Morrison and Co.
P Khosrou, 2,492, Jeddah 23/5, T Morrison and Co.

EXPORTS.

May 20.

S. S. Argenfels for Hamburg:—40 cwts Gum Karaya, I A H Moosa Ltd, 10 cases Dried Beef Runners, Unida Casing Supplying Co, 110 bales cotton, A Damodar, 20 cwts Gum Olibanum, R Jeevandas, 10 cwts Cardamoms, Volkart Bros,

For Dunkirk:—28 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Hull:—4,000 cwts Castor seed, Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Burmese Prince for Dunkirk—6,000 cwts Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 165 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co

For Aberdeen:—30,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Elysia for Alexandretta:—172 bales Grey Cotton Twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd, 20 bales Grey Cotton Twist, The Phoenix Mills Ltd.

For Liverpool:—12 bales wool, K Esmail, 37 bales wool, R Soni, 20 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co, 1,000 cwts Myrabolums, K Maghji, 1,000 cwts Myrabolums, P Mathradas and Co Ltd, 1,000 cwts Myrabolums, V Bhasker, 30 bales cotton, Gill and Co, 500 cwts Myrabolums, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Barcelona:—110 bales cotton, A Khimjee and Co.

S. S. Ridderkerk for Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For Hamburg:—277 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Algic for New York:—24 bales woollen Embroidery Namdhas, American Express Co, 36 cwts Salted Guts, M M and Co, 107 bales cotton fly, Bombay Shipping Agency.

For Philadelphia:—1 case Embroidered nunlas, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1 bale cotton carpets, Pohoomull Bros, 100 casks Goat skins, Briskey Co, 29 bales Goat skins, Briskey Co.

S. S. Rawalpindi for London:—7 cases Bristles, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 2 bales cow hides, C Rahimtoola and Sons, 26 bales cow hides, P Hassam, 34 bales cow hides, Ludhabhoy Tharia and Sons, 25 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co

(Continued in column 4).

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 20.

B.C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1230.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1300.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1235.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 171.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07
London Brussels Frcs. 167.00.
London—Rome Liras. 126.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady.

London, May 19.

Rentes 3 per cent. 44 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold. Business small. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 20.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 3/16.
Frcs. Demand	1235
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	200 1/2
Japan	130
Singapore	156 1/2

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	22.42
Amsterdam	12.09 3/8
Switzerland	25.16
Prague	164.25

New York, May 19.

Demand Bills 4.85.93.

London, May 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 171.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.431.
Exchange on London in Italy 123.25.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 19.

Discount Banks Bills 3 m/st. 4 9/32.
Discount Indian Banks' Bills 6 m/st. 4 9/32.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/t. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 10 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, May 20.

3 months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
Money 1 month 3 1/2 percent.
Money 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, May 20.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar old forward Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69/8/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/1/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 67/14/0.

London, May 19.

Bar gold ready s. 84/9 3/4.
Silver ready d. 30/0.
Silver forard d. 20/5.

TONE OF SILVER:—

Very quiet. Uncertain but at present steady. Market closed with buyers at todays price. China bought. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 20.

Ready:—Rs. 21/9/0.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/8/9. At 6 p. m. 21/8/9.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21/8/3. At 6 p m. 21/8/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening As. 3.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombaey, May 20.

Ready:—69/12/0.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/9. At 6 p.m. 68/5.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak:—Opening As. 10.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 1/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 20.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper 77/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 96/8.
5per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 104.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/11.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923, Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 107/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 108/6.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 115/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 115.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 105.
Tone of market:—Firm, good enquiry for 3 1/2 per cent. Paper.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 19.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90 £87 5/8 plus 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 plus 1/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. 1929/47 £109 1/2.
Conversion Loan £76 1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £104
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104.
Consols 2½ p. c. 56 plus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 57 plus 1/2 Nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan); 73 1/4 plus 1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 62 1/4 plus 1/2.

(Continued from column 2)

Ltd, 6 cwts Bees wax, S Tayebally and Co, 14 cwts Cardamom seed, E Virjee and Co.

For Marseilles:—1 Pkge woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son Ltd.

S. S. City of York for Dunkirk:—2,000 cwts. Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Iserlohn for Dunkirk:—2,000 tons Manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd, 2,000 cwts Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Genoa:—210 cwts Cow Horn, E C Nanji, 190 cwts, Animal Hoops, E C Nanji, 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Cracovia for Venice:—1,000 cwts Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—250 cwts Gum Olibanum, Y. Mocsabhoy.

S. S. India for Genoa:—4,500 cwts Linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 285 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co.

S. S. Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—172 bales cotton, Rumayun Bros, 1,500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 2,500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 300 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Alipore for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton, L K Vusanjee and Co, 500 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For Shanghai:—1 bale cat skin, A R Ismail.

For Yokkaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
To Letter No. of the firm 25608
Messrs. K.P. RAY and J.P. RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5 DELHI.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested three days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment,
Yours sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam
Vizagapatam District
16th July, 1916.

NOTE:—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(9)

TRADE 'BYNIN' MARK
AMARA

The Tonic you need

It quickly braces up the system when run down or suffering from the after effects of illness. 'Bynin' Amara stimulates digestion and enables those who suffer from loss of appetite to enjoy their meals thoroughly and derive full benefit from them. It is invaluable in all cases of weakness, nervousness, lassitude, debility, etc. Exhaustion from the heat is quickly overcome by taking 'Bynin' Amara.

Obtainable from all the leading Chemists and Stores throughout India and Ceylon.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
LONDON.
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Block E, Clive Buildings
CALCUTTA.

Sound Sleep and all-day Energy

Straws show how the wind blows. Minor complaints — sleeplessness for instance — point to the grave dangers of neurasthenia. What else is loss of energy, of health, but the loss of youth?

Headaches! Feeling listless and tired every day! Jumpy nerves! Such complaints show that something is breaking up your reserve of nerve-strength, undermining your life.

Now is the time to decide about your health. Build up your strength by infusing into the very cells the elements that are needed: phosphorus and albumin — with Sanatogen.

"Sanatogen goes to the core of well-being, viz. the cells, and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of health" wrote a well-known physician. Do you know that over 24,000 physicians described in gratifying letters the excellent results they had obtained with Sanatogen, in many cases with patients suffering from the very same complaints of "nerviness" which you may have?

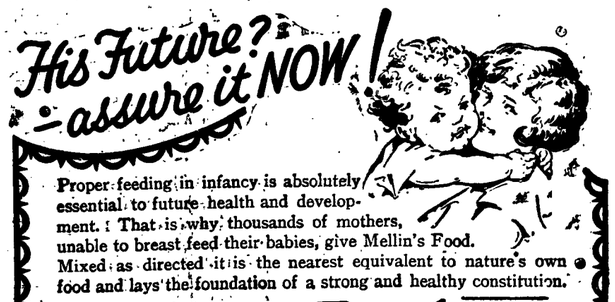
Dr. Claude L. Wheeler for instance comes to the following conclusion:

"Sanatogen builds up, fortifies, and strengthens because it is real cell food. The gain achieved through its aid is permanent."

Why not start to-day with Sanatogen and enjoy again sound sleep at night and vigorous energy all day.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food



Proper feeding in infancy is absolutely essential to future health and development. That is why thousands of mothers, unable to breast feed their babies, give Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the nearest equivalent to nature's own food and lays the foundation of a strong and healthy constitution.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all chemists.

Send for a Sample to WILSON LATHAM & CO, LD. Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 20.

A rise of 6 points in old crop and 10 to 4 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on unfavourable weekly weather report. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 4 points higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of The United States Agricultural Bureau reports that the drought in parts of the Eastern Section is still unbroken. The growth of the plant is poor in practically the entire Belt. The stand are irregular.

Later cable:—"Our Dallas (Texas) friends cable report of heavy rains in North Texas."

Messrs. Dremman and Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Advance caused by reports of too much rain in the South West. better reports from Manchester. A continuation of present weather would be harmful. Think favourable of the market."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:

"Favourable weather forecast offset rather unfavourable weekly weather report."

A small advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning half a rupee higher with Broach May at Rs. 339. At the opening Exporters and Commission Houses were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 336. Around this level Shroffs were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 337 1/2 and closed at Rs. 336 July August opened at Rs. 340 1 2 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 340 1/4. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 340 1/4 and eased to Rs. 338 3/4 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 339. Japanese Houses were sellers of Oomra May and July.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 322 and gradually advanced to 324 1 2 on Commission Houses buying, and closed at Rs. 322 1/2. Whilst July opened at Rs. 320 and improving to Rs. 322 1/2 on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 321. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 253 and Rs. 256 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, May 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	335
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	339
Fully Good Bengal May	252½
Fully Good Bengal July	254
Fine Oomra May	320
Fine Oomra July	319

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 20.

M G Bengal, Superfine 278, Fine 263, F. Good 253, Good 245.

M G Surat, Superfine 413, Fine 408, F. Good 398, Good 388.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 333, Fine 323, F. Good 308.

M G Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 368, Fine 358, F. Good 343.

M G Central Provinces No. 2. Superfine 356, Fine 346, F. Good 336.

M G Broach No. 2, Superfine 358, Fine 348, F. Good 340, Good 332.

M G Southerns, Fine 319, F. Good 309, Good 299.

M G Punjab/American Superfine 364, Fine 356, F. Good 348, Good 340.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	336
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	340
Fully Good Bengal May	253
Fully Good Bengal July	256
Fine Oomra May	323
Fine Oomra July	321
Good Southerns May/June	306

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 20.

	Ready.	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	275/80	.....
Beigal Fine M.G.	260/65	.....
Bengal F. G. M.G.	250/55	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	260	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	245/50	.....
Punjab-Americans F.B. M.G.	350/55	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	345/50	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G	345/50	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	330/35	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330/35	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	300/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G.	315	.....
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	285/95	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	290.95	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	350	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	340	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	280/85	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G	270/75	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M. G.	350/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	315/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	360/65	.....
Cambodia F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Navsari F.G.	.....	.....
Surat F.G. M.G.	400	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F.G M.G.	340	.....
Dhollera F.G. M.G.	330/35	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 20th

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterdays	Since 1st Septembes This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,86,315	2,87,893
Central India ..	827	3,57 785	3,19,150
Barsi and Nagar ..	888	2,06,896	1,93,059
Hyderabad-Gaorani		75,706	94,818
Berar	630	4,65 266	5,57,218
Central Provinces ..	250	2,40,121	2,53,245
Total Comras ..	2,600	16,30,586	17,05,383
Dholera	2.877	2,37,937	2,10,596
N.W. Provinces ..		1.27.880	1.31,053
Rajputana	249	97:707	67,856
Sind-Punjab	684	2.84,070	3.53,436
Broach		3,10,401	4.54,246
Coompta & Dharwar	781	87,276	97,282
Westerns-Northerns	1,012	59,344	60,953
Cocconada		1,915	1,258
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	102	27,027	21,460
Persian		3,797	4.031
American		3,367	9,649
Egyptian and African	1,236	54,484	39,741
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total ..	9,542	29,28,938	31,60,431

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 13th May Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,036	4,47,142	5,29,728
Japan & China ..	10.700	14,55,919	14,81,144
Coast Ports ..		21,094	16,782
Up country by Rail.		69,617	11,517
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		25,486	90,796
Total ..	13,736	20,19,258	21,29,967

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th May 1926.

Cotton	9,542 Bales.
Wheat	36,275 Cwts.
Linseed	21,339 Cwts.
Rape, etc.,	692 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	203 Cwts.
Groundnuts	1,680 Cwts.
Castorseed	10,36 7Cwts.
Rice	1,321 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,212 Cwts.
Cottonseed	7,053 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	3,318 Cwts.
Juwar	8,339 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1,347 Cwts.
Bajri	967 Cwts.
Coal	4,906 Tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool May 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot 10.31d.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 16.85d.

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	18.25
October	17.56
January	17.42

New York Noon Call—

July	18.24
October	17.57
January	17.43

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

May	18.00
October	17.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool May 19.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	9.69	—.02
July	9.50	—.02
October	9.17	—.01
December	9.10	—.01
January	9.08	—.01
November	14.65	—.06

EGYPTIAN.

London, May 18.

Exchange Belgium	173.00
Exchange Athens	360.00
Cuban Sugar May sellers 11/7 1/2	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool May 19.

May	15.60	+.24
June	15.25	+.14
July	15.10	+.09
August	15.10	+.09
September	14.95	+.04
October	14.85	+.04
November	14.75	+.04
December	14.65	+.04
January	14.60	+.04
February	14.60	+.04
March	14.55	+.04
April	14.55	+.04
May	14.50	+.04

CLOSING PRICS.

Liverpool May 19.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
May	9.78	+.07
Jun e	9.66	+.07
July	9.58	+.06
August	9.43	+.05
September	9.33	+.05
October	9.24	+.06
November	9.16	+.05
December	9.16	+.05
January	9.13	+.04
February	9.12	+.04
March	9.14	+.04
April	9.12	+.04
May	9.12	+.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool May 19.

Scinde, "Good"	6.80
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.10
Scide, "Fine"	7.40
Bengal, "Good"	6.90
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.20
Bengal, "Fine"	7.50
Oomra, "Good"	7.60
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.90
Oomra, "Fine"	8.20
Broach, "Good"	8.20
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.60
Broach, "Fine"	9.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 19.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 11,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 Bales.

Daf's Exports to Continent 8,000 Bales.

Futures at New York.—

July	18.23	+.06
October	17.58	+.10
December	17.52	+.07
January	17.45	+.09

Spot Cotton at New York 18.75 +.05

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.00 +.03

Futures at New Orleans.—

May	18.00	+.03
October	17.12	+.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20.

Demand Bills 4,85.93.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, May 19.

Futures at New York.—

July	18.23	+.06
October	17.58	+.10
December	17.52	+.07
January	17.45	+.09

Liverpool May 19.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
July	9.58	+.06
October	9.24	+.06
December	9.16	+.05
January	9.13	+.04

London, May 19.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32.

Bar Gold 24/4/9 3/4.

Bar Silver Spot quiet 30.

WHEAT.

London, May 19.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. May/June sellers 53/6.

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs. May/June sellers 52/6.

Tone:—Dull and easier. More offering.

Australian May/June sellers 58/6.

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 57.

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3.

Tone:—Dull and easier.

SEEDS.

London, May 19.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).—

May/June paid £14 1/2.

July/Aug. paid £14 3/4.

Cottonseed Bombay.—

May/June sellers £8.

Afloat. Hull paid £7 11/16.

Tone:—Firm, Harder to buy.

Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers £17 1/4.

Tone:—Firm, Held at hire-prices.

Linseed, Bombay May/June sellers £17 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton, May/June nominal £20 1/2.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, May/June sellers £21 1/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton May/June sellers £19 5/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton May/June sellers £21 3/8.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm and Improving Little business.

LINSEED.

London, May 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis B gs.—

May/June buyers £16 1/2.

June/July sellers £16 5/8.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—

June/Aug. buyers 29/7 1/2.

Sept/Dec. paid 30/3.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 19.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—

15/4 1/2 July/Sept. Sellers.

15/6 Oct/Dec. Sellers.

15/7 1/2 Jan/Mar. Sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/7 July/Sept. Sellers.

15/7 3/4 July/Sept. Sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, May 19.

Cerdiff to Bombay 16/6.

SHARE MARKET.

May 19.

Mill shares remained firm by general support of Jobbers. Market is likely to be firm at present.

Cloth and Yarn both are quiet but the Jobbers of the market being buffers it is wise to wait to clear up the holdings.

We quote:—Bazul 861/4; Pearl 487/8; Crescent 191/4; B. Dyeing 895; Century 367/8; Nagpur 416/4; Swadeshi 480; New Great 318/12; Tata Hydro 972/8; Tata Def. 47/8; Tata Ordy. 22/2; Burma Old 527/8; Burma New 140.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotation Rs.	Divid, Rs.
Bank of India	50	2 ½ 82
Baroda ..	50	4 78
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½ 52
Central	25	1½ 27
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c. 78
Imperial	500	40 1635
Imperial Centributory—	*125	10 428 12
Union	⅜	.. 3-4 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE		
Bundi	10	.. 10 12
Central India Mining.	10	4 ½ 22-8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	.. 35
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	.. 47 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	.. 125
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	.. 3
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7 37 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	865
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.c.	116 8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	90
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	76
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	78
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sailkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	98
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	662 8XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	70

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	168 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—8-15		

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	637 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	960
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	120 10
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Turat Electricity ..	100	..	62
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	972 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	920
Tata Power O ..	1,000	..	446 4
Ta Power P. ..	1,000	..	695

PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	217½
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	820
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	152 8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	527 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	6	140
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	51
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh.	8 0-4.0	4-11
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	200
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	660
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	121
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	45 4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	47 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	22 2
Thackes	50	..	125
Telephone	50	1y	21 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 10
New India	25	1y	18 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	860
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 8

MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410 X D
Alliance	100	..	42 8
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	895
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
B mbay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	367 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	496-4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	425
Ceylon	100	..	40
ColabaLand & Mill.	100	..	131 4
Coorla	100		140
Crescent	100	nu	191 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	303
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	660
Diamond O.	100	..	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	275
Fazulbhoy	250	25	861 4
Finlay	130	nil	115
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	105
Gold Mohur	100	8	181 4
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	181 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1000
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	381 4
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	52-8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2260
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	Nil	97 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 8
Kohinoor	500	..	930
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4925
Madhor Soindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	87 8
Madras United ..	250	15	460
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1800
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	88 12
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2150
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	130
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	318 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	487 8
Pheenix	100	10	400 X
Planet	100	..	
Premier	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16
Sassoon Silk	500	..	575
Sholapur	1,000	250	7400
Simplex	250	..	140
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	40
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	480
Swan	100	nil	130
Tata Mill O.	500	..	100
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1885
Vishnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	740

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing		890	897-8	887-8	895
Century		365	367-8	363-12	367-8
Central India ..		490	496-4	488-12	496-4
Colaba Land ..		117-8	132-8	117-8	131-4
Crescent ..					190
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	135
Fazulbhoy ..		857-8	862-8	855	861-4
Finaly	..	..	..	..	115
Globe	..	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	..	105
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	182-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	..	381-4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	930
Madhowjee	..	..	..	..	90
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	86-4
Mysore	..	..	..	..	107-4
New Great ..		317-8	320	315	318-12
Pearl		485	487-8	482-8	487-8
Pabany	..	..	..	..	220
Pehoenix.. ..	..	..	..	..	400
Simplex		136-4	140	136-4	140
Swadeshi ..		477-8	480	477 8	480
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	130
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	150
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	168-12
Tram Co., Ord.	118-12	121-4	118.12	120-10	
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	10-12
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	22-8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	..	36-4
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	47-8
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	..	37-8
Tata Hydro	970	975	963-12	972-8	
Tata Iron and steel Ordy	21-8	22-4	21-8	22-2	
Tata Iron and steel Def	45	48-12	45	47.8	

SHARES.

London, May 19.

Hongkong Bank £127.

Chartered Bank £20 3/8.

National Bank £46 1/2.

P. & O. Bank £9 1/8.

Eastern Bank £5 7/8.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 20.

JUTE:—Albion 425; Alliance 404; Anglo-India 335; Auckland 180; Barnagore 142; Bally 140; Birla 6/4; Belvedere 330; Budge-Budge 392; Caledonian 495; Chapdani 130; Clive 26/4; Craig 4; Cheviopt 216; Dalhousie 302; Delta 420; Empire 42/4; Fort Gloster 685; Fort William 214; Gondalpara 712; Gourepore 590; Hukumchand 8/12; Hooghly 68; Howrah 30; Kamarhatty 456; Kankanarrah 386; Keivin 688; Kinnison 870; Lansdowne 205; Lawrence 493; Lothian 338; Naihati 365; National 24/12; New Central 465; Northbrook 42; Nuddea 39; Orient 180; Presidency 6/4; Reliance 49/12; Standard 325; Union 480; Waverly 6/6; Hessian 14/1; Jute 82/2.

COTTON:—Agra United —/10; Bunbar 142; Keshavram Cotton 4.

COAL:—Burrakur 20; Bokaro Rampur 15/8; Gusick and Musalia 10; Raneegunge 27/8; Samla Kendra 8.

MISCELLANEOUS:—B. I. Corporation 4/6; Burma Corp. 10/4; I. I. Still 5/12; I. Standard wagon 18; Marshalls 3/3; Thorney Croft 1/10; Imperial Bank 1615; Imperial Conty. 420.

REMARKS:—Jute shares quiet, but steady; small business passing.

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, May 20.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 6 9
Phoenix	No. 6½	0 7 0
Kilachand	No. 6½	0 7 3
David	No. 10½	0 8 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 8 3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 8 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 9 3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 9 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 9 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 10 9
Japan	No. 20	0 12 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 3
Japan	No. 40	1 3 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 4 9

RUBBER.

London, May 19.

Para Up River Fine. Spot June/July value 21.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot.—

Buyers 22 1/2.

Sellers 22 3/4.

Tone:—After being featureless, closed steadier.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 12 0
Brass, English	1½	56 12 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 12 0
Brass, English	2	56 12 0
Brass, German	¾	56 8 0
Brass, German	2	55 8 0

METALS.

London, May 19.

English best Selected Copper £60 1/4.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 7/16.

Copper Braziers £74.

Yellow Metal 68 3/4.

Hard Spelter 30 1/4.

Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.

London, May 19.

Tin Block £266.

COPPER.

Bombay, May 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	¾	57 8 0
Copper, French	2	59 0 0
Copper, German	¾	58 4 0
Copper,, German	1	60 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchteka joint	28	4 0
Copper, English Bars	52	0 0
Brass Bars	41	0 0
Pat Klai	68	8 0
Lead Rangooni	24	8 0
Lead, country	23	0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	54 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 to 2	1 1/3	53 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2	59	8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, May 20.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs. An. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Hindustan	,,	1 1 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 1 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 1 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Milt	Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan	,,	1 2 0
David Milt	,,	1 2 9
Apollo	,,	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Spring (Merchant)		1 1 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 0
Sakunthala	,,	1 0 9
Sundari Brand		1 1 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 6 0
Jamshed	,,	4 6 0
Century	,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 0 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand	,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 12 0
Hindustan	,,	9 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile	,,	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 10 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 6
Great	,,	1 5 0
Phoenix		1 5 6

CONQUER COLDS & CATARRH WITH NOSTROLINE CHEMISTS & STORES R.]

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8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

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One year with full character Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Chitna" with pthe English mails of May 6 at 5 a.m.

Harwood League—Eliminating Round—B. B. and C. I. Ry. vs. Swiss F. C., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m,

SATURDAY, May 22.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Eliminating Round—R. A. M. C. vs. B. B, R. A, "B," Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to 5 per cent

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast a select programme of Indian music to-day (Friday) the 21st instant at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV Wave length 387 Metres.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 23rd inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"THE ECONOMICS OF KHADDAR."

Under the auspices of the Madrasee Union, a public meeting will be held between Krishna Buildings 1, and 2, Poibavdi, Parel, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. J. K. Mehta, will deliver a lecture on "The Economics of Khaddar."

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION.

In aid of the Parel Young Men's Institution Funds, there will be a grand exhibition of physical culture feats on Sunday (the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel Damodar Hall, by some Parsi athletes. There will be an interesting skit by the Boy Scouts. Mr. Pheroze S. Gazdar. will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 19th instant.

The P. and O Mail Steamer "Macedonia" carrying Bombay Mails of 15th instant ex-S. S. "Razmak" left Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 19th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Muroran Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th inst. and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 24th at 6 a.m.

WEATHER FORECAST

SIMLA, May 20.

The depression in the South of the Bay has apparently developed into a storm with the centre in the neighbourhood of latitude thirteen degrees north, longitude eighty-eight degrees east. It will probably move in a northerly direction. Numerous thunderstorms are reported from North-West India and South Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Punjab Hills, East Rajputana and local in Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, North-East Baluchistan, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Punjab, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein and Sibsagar one; Darjeeling four; Chittagong two; Dinajpur and Simla three-quarters; Ambala, Khanpur and Quetta a half; Fort Sandeman and Ajmer one; Nagpur one and a half; and Salem and Cocanada three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir and West United Province.—A. P.

VIOLENT WINDS AT DHOLKA

RAJKOT, May 19.

It rained yesterday for about an hour in the evening at Rajkot. The river at Khorana is flooded. It is reported that on account of violent winds that accompanied the rain at Dholka some houses collapsed and two lives were lost.—Free Press.

RAIN AFTER SWELTERING HEAT IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 20.

Madras has been experiencing very hot weather for the last many days which rose to climax to-day, the heat of the midday sun rising to a degree which was insufferable and suffocating. Temperature measures 101 from which it, however, fell to a degree of coolness when the city enjoyed an unexpected shower of raint lasting for over an hour.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. G. M. Pandit, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay for fifteen days with effect from the 1st October, 1926, and is permitted to retire from Government Service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. T. A. Pereira, Executive Engineer, Kurla-Trombay Division is exempted from liability to serve as a juror in the criminal trials in the Thana Sessions Court.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. M. V. Pandit to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Satara District vice Mr. E. M. Ahmedabadi resigned.

The leave granted to Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.S., an Assistant Judge in the Bombay Presidency, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by three months on half average pay on medical certificate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. B. Honavar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge (on probation), Cudag, to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge (on probation); Dharwar, with effect from the 3rd June, 1926, vice Mr. A. K. Asundi appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister has appointed Dr. W. Burns, Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, to hold the temporary appointment of Joint Director of Ariculture for a period ending 11th October, 1927.

The services of Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Deputy Director of Agriculture, North-Central Division, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister has made the following appointments in the Department of Agriculture:—

Mr. K. M. Pawar, Inspector of Agricultural Schools, to do duty as Deputy Director of Agriculture, North-Central Division, while continuing in the Provincial Agricultural Service, vice Mr. W. J. Jenkins proceeding on deputation.

Mr. R. Y. Hulkoti to act as Inspector of Agricultural Schools vice Mr. Pawar.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 4617/24 dated 7th January 1926, the Governor with the concurrence of the Minister has made the following appointments:—

Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar to be Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, vice Mr. M. G. Athalye retired and to be on probation for six months.

Mr. V. V. Gadgil to act temporarily as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, from the date he took over charge from Mr. M. G. Athalye till relieved by Rao Saheb Vagholkar.

GOVT. LAW COLLEGE.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister has reappointed for a period of two years with effect from 1st June, 1926:—

Mr. Vishwanath Ganpat Dalvi, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister at-Law.

Mr. Jayakrishna Govindlal Bhagat, LL.B., Advocate,

Mr. Pestonji Pirojsha Doctor, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law,

and to appoint on probation for a period of one year from the same date:—

Mr. Madhav Shankarrao Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, vice Mr. Pandurang Kashinath Pandse, LL.M., Advocate.

Mr. Mahomedali Currim Chagla, Barrister-at-Law, vice Mr. Mahomed Yunous Ghulam Hussain Haindaday, LL.B., Advocate,

Mr. Balaji Ganpat Rao, LL.B. vice Mr Manmukhram Krishnamukhram Mehta, LL.B.,

Mr. Jayant Gangaram Rele, LL.B., vice Mr. Dattaram Ganpat Dalvi, LL.B., as Professors of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has appointed the Council Hall, Poona, as the place and 2 p.m. of the 26th day of July 1926 as the time of meeting of the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

MEETING OF BOMBAY CUTCHIS.

TIME OF SUBJECTS CONFERENCE DECIDED

A meeting of the Cutchhis residing in Bombay was held on Sunday last to consider the question of holding a conference of the subjects of Cutch residing in Bombay for discussing the conditions of people in the Cutch State. The meeting was requisitioned by Dr. Punji Hirji, Seth Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee, Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. Shivdas Champsi.

The question before the meeting was discussed at length and in the end it was resolved to hold the conference in October next. A committee of about 50 leading Cutchis was appointed for framing the Constitution of the committee and making other preparations.

A NAUTCH PARTY

Mr. Lalji Naranji, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, gave a nautch party on Thursday night in the special pandal erected for the purpose at Princess Street, Bombay. A large number of Indian and European ladies and gentlemen attended. Distinguished among those present were the rulers of Nawanagar and Radhanpur and representatives of many other Indian States in Kathiawad.

DECCAN STATES SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

SESSION IN POONA

The sixth session of the Deccan States Subjects' Conference will be held in Poona (Sarvajanik Sabha Hall) on 22nd and 23rd instant under the presidentship of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, B.A., LL.B. Pleader, Sangli. The Presidentship of this year's session was offered to Messrs. D. V Belvi, (Belgaum) S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Bombay) and A. V. Thakkar, Member, Servants of India Society but none of them was able to accept the invitation. Invitation cards have already been sent to members and those interested in the movement, but if any members does not get his card either through postal or any other irregularity, he is requested to attend the session without invitation card. Visitors' and Delegates' tickets are ready and are being used from Thursday 20th inst from the office of the Sabha (Kibe Wada, Budhwar Peth, Poona City). The report of the 5th session is being prepared and will be ready on or about the 21st inst. No fees are being charged for attending the Conference. The expenses in connection with the sittings of the Conference will be defrayed from the gifts and donations from those interested in the movement. The public are requested to send in their contributions to the Secretaries, Daxni Sansthan Hitwardhak Sabha, Kibe Wada, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

LATE MR. SHUMS A. TYEBJI.

A NOTED SPORTSMAN AND SOLICITOR

Mr. Shums A. Tyebji, who died at Untoor in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, on Friday the 14th instant was born on 21st of October 1876. The late Mr. Shums was the son of the famous Non-Co-operator, Mr. Abbas Tyebji, once a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Baroda. He was sent to England when he was a youth where he passed his Matriculation examination of the London University. He was one of the few Mahomedans to make a long stay in England, having made his home there for more than ten years. He, therefore, attained mastery overy the English language and was a facile writer. He was articled to the firm of Messrs. Ashurst Morris Crisp and Co. London. As a solicitor he was noted for his commonsense and grasp of both the English and Indian Law. In one particular suit in which he was engaged by a certain party, his client got so much worried and disgusted that he wanted to settle the matter with his opponent. Mr. Shums, however, advised him not to compromise and fought the case to the end which took well nigh fifteen years.

In sporting circle he was equally popular and for a number of years he was Cricket Secretary and Secretary of the

MR. SHUMS ABBAS TYEBJI

Who died at Untoor in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, on 14th instant, at the age of 50 of the after-effects of mauling by a tiger white out in the jungle for shooting.

Quadrangular Cricket of the Islam Gymkhana. He used to take active interest in the arrangement and selection of the Quadrangular cricket matches. Cricket rules he knew to the tips of his fingers and he was often consulted on many knotty questions by many well-known cricketers in India including some important Gymkhanas.

Mr. Shums was a J.P. and Secretary of the Aiam Wylie Hospital, Secretary, Zakhira Jamato Sulemani, Trustee of the Surmaya Sulemani Orphanage and Director of the Khangaon Ginning Co. Ld. and Karachi Press Co. Ld. as well as solicitor to both these companies.

He was also a staunch Freemason and attended his Lodge (Lodge Islam) very regularly of which he was the Secretary at the time of his death. In freemasonry he held very high positions, viz., Past Master, Lodge Islam, and Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India.

MRS. NAIDU TO VISIT GORAKHPUR

Dr. Bishwa Nath Mukerjee, L.M. & S., General Secretary, the Sarajini Naidu Reception Committee, Gorakhpur writes:—

"A meeting of the representative men of the different political parties and societies of Gorakhpur was held on the 12th inst. at the Anand Bhavan under the Presidentship of Mr. Ajodhya Das to make suitable arrangements for giving Mrs. Naidu a fitting reception during her recent visit to Gorakpur. A working committee was formed."

BIRTHDAY OF H. H. AGA KHAN.

A BOMBAY ENTERTAINMENT

In honour of the 49th birthday of H. H. The Aga Khan, the President and office-bearers of the Recreation Club Institute gave a tea party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday evening, when a large number of guests were entertained. The guests were received by the president, Mr. Alimahomed Meeklai. Among those present might be mentioned Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Consuls for Persia, Afghanistan, Denmark, and France, Mr. J. Baptista, Dr. Jivanji J. Mody, Mr. Indrawadan Mehta, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. P A Kelly, Mr. S S Rangnekar, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. B. F. Madon. After partaking of light refreshments, which were served on the bountiful lawn and spending an enjoyable evening the guests dispersed.

ADDRESS TO JAM SAHEB.

A PROTEST MEETING

A meeting of some of the subjects of Jamnagar residing in Bombay was held at Asoka Building, Princess Street, on Thursday night when a resolution asking the Committee appointed for preparing the draft of the address to be presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar on behalf of the subjects of Jamnagar residing in Bombay to include the grievances of the subjects of Jamnagar in the address was adopted.

B. P. C. C. MEETING REPORT

Mr. R. N. Bapasola sends the following amplified report of the B. P. C. C. proceedings which appeared in yesterday's columns:—

Mr. A. B. Godrej did not comply with our request to give donation to the Kumar Vinay Mandir of Matunga managed by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha due to his various other committments.

Secondly, Mr. A. B. Godrej is at present donating Rs. 150|- per month at our request to the Rashtriya Stree Sabha for conducting the Sewing and Knitting classes at various centres.

Further I understand that he intends starting a Modal School for the Depressed class at Nasik.

A RAILWAY EMPLOYEE'S LAPSE

D. Powson, a Travelling Train Conductor of the G.I.P. Railway was charged with criminal breach of trust, as a servant in respect of Rs. 938/9/0, before the Chief Presidency Magisitrate on Thursday afternoon.

The accused was employed in the G.I.P. Railway as a Travelling Train Conductor

CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.

The investiture ceremony of the Chief of Jamkhandi with full powers of the State will take place on the 28th inst. Jamkhandi is one of a group of eight Southern Maratha Country States with an area of 524 sq. miles and revenue of Rs. 7,19,457. It has a population of just over a lakh.

and his duty was to examine and check tickets of passengers travelling by the Poona Mail and Passengon trains and if passengers were found travelling without tickets or with extra luggage, he was to collect the extra charges and pay the amount at Victoria Terminus or Poona Head Ticket Collector's Office. On May 10th, the accused applied for a couple of days' leave which was granted and he resumed duty on the 13th. On that day, Mr. Kilcoyne, the Head Ticket Collector at Victoria Terminus enquired whether the accused had paid in all the amounts he had collected, and it was found that he had paid in nothing since April 27. On making enquiries at Poona, it was found that he had paid in nothing after May 6. Mr. Kilcoyne, on checking the counterfoils of receipts passed by the accused to pasasengers for excess fares, and the accounts a deficit of Rs. 938/9/0 was discovered. While enquiries were being made into the case by the Railway authorities, the accused wrote a letter to the higher authorities admitting his guilt and promising to make good the amount.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and as he expressed a desire to make good the amount, his Worship reserved judgment.

INDIAN TEAM BEAT SOUTH AUCKLAND.

LONDON, May 19.

Rotoruan (New Zealand).—The Indian Hockey Team beat South Auckland by eight goals to nil.—Reuter.

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE, DADAR.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, G. E. Institute, Dadar, writes:—

The General Education Institute, Dadar Bombay, the pioneer body in the cause of the mass education in the North of Bombay was founded by the late Mr. G. N. Akshikar in the year 1892, and was organised by the late Messrs. Justice Ranade and Justice Telang. H. H. The Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) is the President and Sheth Wolji Lukhamsi Napoo, is the Vice-president.

The Institute is at present conducting schools at various centres such as Dadar, Thana, Kalyan, Uran and Agashi and is thus imparting education to a number of 1,800, students with an annual expenditure of Rs. 70,000. At the first three named centres the schools of the Institute are full-fledged High Schools.

At the Dadar centre the Institute is conducting a Boys' High School, a Girls' High School and Primary School for Boys. The number of students receiving education at this centre is about 1,000. These schools were carried on for the last thirty-seven year in rented premises on the Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar. The said rented premises were acquired by the Municipality under the Development Scheme and as no other suitable premises could be secured in this locality the Institute was obliged to launch a building scheme. A plot of land measuring 2,604 square yards was secured from the Municipal Corporation on redeemable lease basis in the year 1924. The Institute having secured premises of Rs. 35,000 started with the building work and was able to complete the foundation by March 1925, the cost of which came to be Rs. 34,000. Further promises were secured and the Institute this day has promises of Rs. 55,000 from individual donors. A donation of Rs. 1,05,000 was announced by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the ceremony of laying down the Corner Stone of the Building on 12th March, 1925, on behalf of the trustees of the will of the late Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy. The Institute has thus secured promises of Rs. 1,60,000 out of which only Rs. 16,000 have been recovered by this time.

ITS IMMEDIATE NEED.

The Institute has this day carried on work of the building costing Rs. 74,000 out of which Rs. 34,000 have been paid to the contractor. It is at present badly in need of a sum of Rs. 45,000 to enable it to complete a part of the building work which will accommodate 500 students. This necessity is greatly felt as the old and rented premises were taken charge of by the Municipality on the 15th of April, 1926, and have now been demolished.

The donation of Rs. 1,05,000, from the trustees of the will of the late Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy has received the sanction of the Advocate General and the formal sanction of the High Court is necessary before it is received by the Institute. It is likely that it will take a couple of months more before the said donation is received by the Institute.

We, therefore, appeal to all, irrespective of locality or nationality to come to our speedy assistance as the circumstances require it and bring a complete success to the humble and noble cause of the education of the masses.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Imperial Bank to-day reduced its rate of interest on demand loans to five per cent.

In the share market jutes opened unchanged and there was less doing in Howrah and Clive owing to the fact of a fair number of outstanding deliveries having been settled. Only a moderate demand existed for the higher denominations. In coals there was indication of some scattered buying orders noticeable which holders were not inclined to meet at the lower levels offering. During the latter session a moderate business was however put through. In teas dealings embraced a fairly comprehensive range and though prices were maintained some profit taking was discernible. Rubbers continued steady. In miscellaneous this section presented a dull feature and there was very little doing in any direction. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent. Loan 1929-47 101|14, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 108|5, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 107|4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 108|7, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 108|2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid Rs. 1,620.

Jutes:—Clive 26|10, Delta ord. 428, Delta pref. 105, Howrah 30, Kamarhatty 457|8, Khardah pref 103, National 25|4.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 3|6, Pokaro and Ramgur 16|2, Bhalgora 5|2, Burrakur 19|8, Dooly 18|12, Kosoonda and Nyadee 14|8, Kalapahari 18, Raniegunge 28, Talcher 4|4.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 6|4, Bengal Telephone Corporation pref. 11|8, Calcutta Electric Supply 26|8, B. I. Corporation pref. 111, Firpo Ltd. 9|8, Madan Theatres 3|4, Anglo Oriental Navigation 16|4, India General Navigation ord. 115.

Tea Companies:—Basmatia 23|12, Bishnauth 39|12, Central Cachar 117, Dauracherra 16|4, East India 27|8, Grob B 16, Hantapara 850, Loobah 16, Jutlibari 21|4, Kalia 23|4, Tumsong 18|12.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowrojt Jamshedji and Co., Fore Road, Fort).

JULY

20th May, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18.21
To-day's Opening Rate	18.19
Difference	—04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.16
Difference	+3

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

20th May 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.58
To-day's Opening Rate	9-58
Difference	unch;d
To-day's Closing Rate	9-56
Difference	—.02
Khandi Market	339 0
Sewri Market Closed	378-12

FOOTBALL

PROGRESS IN ELIMINATING COMPETITION.

Rapid progress is being made with the preliminaries of the Harwood League and a few days more should see the end of the eliminating competition. Owing to the withdrawal of the B" teams of the G. I. P. and Y. M. C. A. a practice match was played on Tuesday between the South Staffords and the Bombay Gymkhana which attracted a large crowd on the Cooperage. From the beginning the soldiers were too good for their opponents and monopolised the play. Scoring two goals in the first half they increased this by three more in the succeeding moiety, the civilians replying with two goals the second of which was a converted penalty kick by Etherington. The Staffords' play is characterised by unselfish tactics all these by comprised of passing movements. The Gymkhana on the other hand do not appear to have got into their stride, but a few more practice games should see them as good as ever.

The withdrawal of two teams from the competition necessitated a shuffling about of the draw and Wednesday saw the "Times of India" meeting the Matunga Hindus. This was a game full of incident and interest and a draw was perhaps a fit termination to it. Superior speed on the part of the latter was effectively balanced by the determination of the Pressmen which enabled them to equalise towards the end of the game. The Hindus scored just before half time and after a good many missed opportunities by both sides, MacArthur equalised ten minutes before the end. Weeks in the "Times" goal brought off several good bits of work and undoubtedly saved his side from defeat.

A DULL GAME.

A dull game was the result of the meeting of the Customs and Matunga G.I.P. Gymkhana yesterday when neither side managed to score for the greater part of the match the Customs were penned up in their territory and Potts and Fidget had quite a lot of work to do. The railwaymen proved to be bad marksmen for they failed to score from close range on several occasions. Ryan, the Customs centre, gave a fine display, and by splendid anticipation negotiated two hots shots by Shannon and Veevers which certainly looked winners. The result of a goalless draw flattered the Customs.

An interesting match is down for decision to-day between the B. B. and C. I. Rly. and the Swiss Football Club. The latter were seen out last season and made a very good impression, while the former, one more in the nature of an unknown quantity.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 19.

In the match between the Cambridge University and the Australians that began to-day at Cambridge the former had made 134 for 5. (Dawson 60, Enthoven 34 not out), at the close of the day's play.

The following were the closing scores in the county matches that began to-day Middlesex vs. Hampshire at Lords. Middlesex 303 for 9 (Hearne 151 not out).

Surrey vs. Sussex at Oval. Sussex 231 (A. H. Gilligan 74; A. E. Gilligan 62). Surrey 106 for 6.

Lancashire vs. Leicestershire at Liverpool. Lancashire 258 for 8 (E. Tyldesley 65).

Northamptonshire vs. Gloucestershire at Northampton. Gloucester 54 (Thomas 5 for 18) and 56 for no wicket.

Northants 126 (Parker 7 for 62).

Yorkshire vs. Essex at Harrogate. Yorkshire 374 for 8 (Holmes 86 Oldroyd 81 Rhodes 51 not out).

Worcestershire vs. Notts at Worcester. Worcester 179 (Fox 61 not out, Larwood 5 for 47). Notts 111 for four.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA PUBLIC LIBRARIES CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Maharashtra Public Libraries Conference will be held at Poona (Kirloskar Theatre) on 22nd and 23rd instant under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Khaserao, Judge, High Court, Hyderabad.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1926.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

While congratulating both the Indian and South African Governments on the agreement arrived at between them to hold a Round Table Conference in order to settle the Indian question, we emphasised at the outset the need for vigilance in safeguarding the interests of our countrymen in that country. The passing of the Colour Bar Bill at the joint session of the two Houses of the South African Parliament has rudely shaken, if not shattered, the hopes of a satisfactory settlement of the question. Mr. Andrews has been under the impression that a pledge was given in the Union Parliament that the Colour Bar Bill would be enforced only in the Gold Mines areas and would thus not substantially affect the rights of Indians. That impression he now finds was incorrect and the prompt manner in which General Hertzog has publicly declared that he had given no promise to anybody justifying such impression is a fresh proof of the determination of his Government to enforce the Bill against Indians as well as Natives.

The Whites have been brutally frank as regards the object of the Bill. Through it practically all skilled work will be monopolised by the Whites and Indians and Natives alike will be reduced to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water. The real purpose of the anti-Asiatic Bill, namely, the hounding of Indians out of the country will thus be achieved in an indirect and effective manner. With the Colour Bar Bill placed on the Statute-Book—and Lord Birkenhead has gratuitously assured us that it is now quite certain that the Bill will become law—the condition which the South African Government have postulated that the Round Table Conference should secure a settlement which will safeguard the maintenance of Western standards of life, becomes a cruel mockery. Lord Olivier stated the bare truth that the Western standard of life was impossible in any community in which members of any class were treated as serfs and helots or were, in any way, excluded from the whole of the privileges of that civilization. Indians are as anxious as Whites that the Western standard of life should be safeguarded but this object, which both of them have in view, can only be attained on the basis of equality of opportunity in the economic as well as the political or civic sphere. The Colour Bar Bill *pace* Lord Birkenhead, imposes such economic disabilities on Indians and Natives as to make it impossible for them to live up to the Western standard of life. If, therefore, the Round Table Conference is to be a success, it is absolutely essential that the Colour Bar Bill legislation should be considered by it along with the anti-Asiatic legislation, for, as Lord Olivier has pointed out, the effects of this legislation are as great an infliction on Indians as those of the anti-Asiatic Bill.

Lord Birkenhead's attempt to belittle these effects and to show that the two Bills do not stand on the same footing as regards the disabilities they impose on Indians betrays an amazingly superficial study of the question on the part of a Secretary of State for India. Reading between the lines of his speech it is evident that India has little to expect from the Round Table Conference. "It was neither hoped nor expected nor would it be possible", he said, "for the Colour Bar question to be, in any way, affected by the proposed Conference" and lest there be any doubt about the outcome of the Conference, he proceeded to add that "it would be premature to say that the holding of a Conference necessarily connoted certainty of agreement or even compromise." If the Colour Bar legislation cannot be considered by the Conference, there is, indeed, no possibility of agreement or compromise. For Indians, then, there is only one remedy and that is the protection of the Crown. Lord Birkenhead declared that "it was not in the power of His Majesty's Government to suggest and obviously still less, to dictate, a solution." But it is the duty of His Majesty's Government to protect the rights and property of their Indian fellow-subjects. For it is on the guarantee of such protection that the loyalty of Indians to the Crown is based

NEW DELHI.

The suggestions made last week by Mr. Herbert Baker, one of the architects responsible for Government buildings at the new Capital, in his speech on "New Delhi" at the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, are unlikely to provoke obstructive criticism. The full text of his speech is not, as yet, available. The brief report of the speech supplied by Reuter is not, therefore, a sufficient basis for the detailed discussion necessary for examining the application of his admirable suggestions. Mr. Herbert Baker is able to express sound ideas on the subject of art. He is also able to express, on occasions, his firm convictions as was evidenced by his disapproval of the secret scheme, now discredited, initiated by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

The suggestions made by him at the Royal Society of Arts have a familiar ring. He is, evidently, eager to claim some portion of the contemplated expenditure on archaeology by the Government of India for the founding of an art museum at Delhi. He considers that a fine gesture towards India on the inauguration of the new Capital will be an appeal from high quarters to every British family with Indian connections and every rich collector possessing Indian works of art, to make a gift at least of one object of art, to New Delhi. He suggests, moreover, that the India Office may be relied on to set a liberal example out of its rich store of Indian pictures. His request to friends of Indian art in London is excellent as expressive of the new demands prompted by the awakening art consciousness of this country. Friends of Indian art in England have been accustomed, hitherto, to mental habits which made it easy for them to avoid knowledge of the actual conditions they presumed to influence by their superior wisdom. Of late there has been a tendency even towards the display of acquisitive or proprietory instincts which assumes the form of insulting dictatorship. Mr. Baker ought, therefore, to be congratulated on having led the friends of Indian Art in London towards a closer grasp of its fundamentals and of the debt they owe to India. But Mr. Baker, if he is in earnest, should not rely merely on their kind intentions. Kind intentions are not enough. On the contrary, they have a way of developing, as our experience has already shown, as so many obstacles and tricks defying justice and defeating progress.

Nor is it an easy task for Mr. Baker to persuade the New Capital Committee to acquire the broad outlook essential for building up a museum of the importance he contemplates. The New Capital Committee has cultivated methods of procedure which have largely destroyed popular confidence in its activities. It is the New Capital Committee that is responsible for the pernicious example which suggests or rather gives sanction to the idea that an artist should be judged not by the capacity he shows in his work but by his ability to produce a rich donor. This is the latest, not the only, example which shows how the New Capital Committee has, from time to time, and with a consistency worthy of a better cause, assailed the rights of Indian artists and threatened the future of Indian art. Mr. Baker, unless he is assured of a healthy change in the New Capital Committee, should, therefore, think of a more responsible agency for the guidance of the museum. The idea of the museum he has suggested is neither novel nor far-fetched. It has already been embodied in the scheme for the encouragement of Indian art formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee. If Mr. Baker believes in the museum as an indispensable educational necessity, he should see to it that the Government of India incorporate it in the Central Art Institute they propose to organise aand maintain at New Delhi. The Note issued by them inviting the views on the subject of the Provincial Governments, significantly omits any reference to it. Mr. Baker need not explain the omission but should have it rectified. It is also unnecessary that he should allow himself to be absorbed by the New Capital Committee. His work at New Delhi is approaching completion. He is now in a position to set an example. He should not make himself responsible, even partly, for a bad example or a wrong precedent. If Mr. Baker can, as we know, express, on occasions his firm convictions about art, he ought to be able to fight for its unfettered future with courage and independence worthy of those convictions. As an independent architect of repute not less than as a friend of Indian Art he can no longer afford to shirk the battle. His decision, at this juncture, will be both a test and an example. We hope the decision will be prompt, wise and courageous.

SCANDALOUS.

The Indore State authorities evidently do not care to be swayed by the humane considerations which have induced the International Labour Conference to secure in every civilised State some very necessary safeguards against the exploitation of Labour by the employers. One such form of exploitation is the insistence on long hours of work. In a pathetic representation to the Prime Minister of Indore the operatives in the Indore mill point out that they are forced to work for more than 10 hours a day which results in "the breakdown and undermining of health of many". "In Indore," they remark, "under the gracious patronage of Government we have got to work full twelve hours every day during the winter season and in summer too under the suffocating heat". They draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore the working hours are fixed at not more than 10 hours. They have petitioned the State authorities over and over again, but to no purpose. Factory legislation is certainly in a scandalously rudimentary stage in Indore. We would ask the Indore mill workers to form a strong Labour Union and force their demands, which are absolutely just, on the attention of their employers by resorting, if necessary, to the remedy of the strike. Then alone will the callous attitude of the State authorities change.

LORD READING & RENDITION OF BERAR.

CURZON'S THREAT

(BY S. M. RAHMAN.)

III.

Students of history are aware that there is more than one instance of "pressure" exercised by the Suzerain Power on his "Ally." Even the Treaty of 1853, was as we all know, concluded under the threat of immediate military occupation. The Nizam was saddled with a liability of 43 lakhs of rupees which had no substantial basis, and in the opinion of Colonel Davidson who concluded the transactions of 1853, the British Government "had no just claim on the Nizam for the present debt" had the pecuniary demands been impartially dealt with. The threat was the time-honoured one, couched in the bureaucratic phraseology with which we are so familiar. "I believe the Resident requires your attendance this evening," wrote the Assistant Resident to the Nizam's Minister, "to inform you that his negotiations with the Nizam are at an end, and he applies to the Governor-General to move troops by to-day's post. Indeed I have a letter from my nephew at Poona, mentioning that the 17th Highlanders and 86th Regiment of H. M.'s troops have received orders to be in readiness to march on Hyderabad. Don't suppose military operations will be confined to the districts; and if you are a friend of His Highness beg of him to save himself and his dignity by complying at once with what the Governor-General will most assuredly compel him to accede to." The day after the receipt of this letter, the Minister wrote to the Resident that the Nizam had at last consented to the Treaty!

The circumstances surrounding the "consent" of the Nizam, His Highness Mir Mahboob Alikhan, are not very dissimilar from those under which his ancestor had consented to the Treaty of 1853, full 49 years ago.

The Historic Interview.

Before Lord Curzon began the discussion of the perpetual lease of Berar with His Highness, as is evident, from contemporary records, he took care to raise certain extraneous issues just to give a demonstration of his authority as the Viceroy. His Highness Mir Mahboob Alikhan had, after his return from a visit to Lord Curzon in Calcutta, which he had undertaken at tremendous expense and in which he was accompanied by a paraphernalia that was deemed to be a record in the history of even princly gubernations, appointed Maharaja Kishen Prasad as his Mudarul Moham. Although His Highness had decided to confirm that scion of the Family of Chandulal, who had virtually ruled Hyderabad for a generation, and who was already drawing a princely salary, as the hereditary Peshkar, to confirm in the appointment, Lord Curzon went out of his way to remind the Nizam that the Minister's confirmation was subject to the Viceregal assent, for which there was no warrant under the Treaties. The other question mooted by him and which had nothing to do with the subject under discussion was the question of the official status of a Punjab Civilian, Mr. Casson Walker, whose services had been lent to the Nizam's Government, "acting upon a hint that had been thrown out by His Highness". The influence which this officer, who was the cause of the expulsion of men like Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulvi Aziz Mirza, and Maulana Sharar from His Highness's Dominions, exercised in the administration of the State was aptly described in the well-known couplet:-

"Pariphirti hai nange sar Nizam-ul-mulk ke daulat
Ek Anglo-Indian ke hath se chadar uttarwakar."

The Hidden Hand.

Lord Curzon demanded of His Highness that the position of that officer should be made more or less independent, and that, though designated Assistant Minister, he should not only enjoy all the powers of a Minister but also, in the case of a difference of opinion with the Prime Minister, the final decision should be given by the Nizam himself. His Excellency "mildly" told His Highness at the interview that if his suggestion was not carried out the officer would be recalled and the act would be looked upon by the Government of India as an insult! With these preliminaries, Lord Curzon proposed the terms of the Agreement, of 1902. He further gave His Highness to understand, in clearest terms possible, that under the Treaty, of 1857, the Government of India enjoyed full rights, and that Berar could never be restored to the Nizam. That there could not have been even a semblance of justification in these erroneous assumptions is apparent from even a cursory perusal of the Treaties. No man in his senses can agree that a "consent" given under such circumstances can be termed "free and voluntary." In fact, one is apt to conclude, from the tenour of Lord Reading's Reply to the Nizam, that the question of the rendition of Berar was just an opportunity, of which His ex-Excellency availed himself, after Nabha and Indore "abdications", to administer, through His Exalted Highness the Nizam, a parting "pat" on the gorgeously vestured shoulders of Their Bejewelled Highnesses, to remind them of the "Hidden Hand" that really rocks the cradle of their States and rules them as it rocks them.

INDIA'S NEED OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS LEADERS.

BY J. T. SUNDERLAND (NEW YORK).

III.

Since Mr. Rai's return to India other important political propaganda work has been done in America, although not on so large a scale or in ways to attract such wide attention, or so effective as that which he accomplished. The many scores of Indian students who are studying in our various institutions of learning are doing not a little for India in quiet ways. The very fact that they are here, working side by side with our own young men, and proving themselves their equal in intellectual ability, in culture and in character, and winning their respect and the respect of their teachers—this alone, even if they never said anything of a political nature, would do much to create a public sentiment favourable to India and Indian freedom. But these Indian students do more. Nearly all of them are ardent patriots, and their experience here tends to increase their patriotism. They want to see their beloved country taking her place once more among the great nations of mankind. And although their main time and strength are, of course, given, as should be the case, to study, to fitting themselves to serve their country efficiently when they return home, they are everywhere witnesses, if not publicly at least privately, to their country's desire and fitness and right to be politically free and to govern itself.

A number of other Indians, not students, have done good work for India since Lajpat Rai's departure. Dr. Sudhindra Bose, who is a lecturer in the University of Iowa, is one of these. I do not know him personally, and have never heard him speak. But I have read much from his pen in our papers and magazines, and I am glad to testify that his service to the Indian cause is of much value. Professor S. L. Joshi, who for some years was a member of the faculty of the Gackwar's college in Baroda (after having pursued extensive studies in America), is now a professor in one of our western universities. He speaks and writes much in support of Gandhi and directly or indirectly in favour of freedom and self-rule for India. His work is important.

Mr. Haridas Mozumdar, who has also been here for some year, has written an excellent book on Gandhi, and is speaking much and with much acceptance in churches, before Young Men's Christian Associations and elsewhere on the great Mahatma and his influence.

One of the most scholarly Indians that we have had in this country is Dr. Taraknath Das, who has written two small but important books, "India in World Politics" and "Sovereign Rights of Indian Princes." Unfortunately, for the Indian cause here, he has gone to Germany. We are not without hope that he may return.

Mr. Syud Hossain's Work

For three or four years we have had in New York, Mr. Syud Hossain, who, I believe, before coming to this country had made himself well-known in India as editor of one or two of your important papers. He is editing and publishing a very high type of Illustrated Monthly entitled "The New Orient," which is not propagandist but which represents in the very finest way the art, literature, life, and culture of the whole East—India, China, Japan, Persia Arabia, and Turkey. Besides producing this beautiful and attractive magazine, Mr. Hossain is speaking much in all parts of the country and gaining a fame as one of the most brilliant lecturers on the American lyceum platform. It will illustrate the power of British influence, (and I think it will not violate any confidence) if I say that notwithstanding his great ability and attractiveness as a lecturer he was unable to secure a connection with any prominent national lecture bureau without first promising to say nothing against Great Britain or British rule in India. But while he is thus tethered, greatly against his will, in the lectures which he delivers under the auspices of his bureau, he is free in all his other lectures and addresses; and as a fact he does a large amount of speaking, both in New York and elsewhere, which is propaganda work of the most telling kind in behalf of Indian freedom and nationhood.

An educated young Indian who has been working earnestly for several years in New York for his country is Mr. T. H. K. Rezmie. He renders excellent assistance to Mr. Hossain on his magazine and also does a considerable amount of useful public speaking. During the past year we have had in New York, taking advanced studies at Columbia University, Mr. J. J. Cornelius, who before coming here had been for some time Professor of Philosophy in Lucknow University. He is an able and attractive speaker and is speaking much in behalf of India and Indian nationalism.

Friends of Freedom for India.

There are several small organizations of

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

"The Western Standard"

The attitude of the South African Whites in regard to the Indian problem in South Africa was clearly expressed during the debate on the Colour Bar Bill, and the proposals of General Hertzog and his Cabinet about making the "Western standard of living" compulsory for Indians in any scheme to revise future legislation respecting Indians are understood by the White settlers to mean practically imposing an impossible condition upon the Indians. That is why they have been welcomed. In order to live up to the Western standard of life, the scale of wages which the non-Whites obtain must be the same as those of the Whites. But as the "People" of Lahore very pertinently asks "how can you expect the non-Whites to live up to the Western standard of living when the colour of a man's skin determines whether he may get 25 shillings a week or only 2 shillings and food?" So long as Indian and Native labour is grossly underpaid, there will be be a great difficulty in living up to this "Western standard". And now that certain callings have become legally debarred to them, the difficulties in their way of maintaining a "Western standard" are enhanced a hundredfold.

A Just Demand.

When institutions started in this city for the purpose of imparting national education make a demand for financial assistance from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, they are only making a just demand from a quarter which they have a right to approach. The Gujarat Rashtriya Shala is doing good work and the Kumar Vinaya Mandir at Matunga, which is solely conducted for the sake of attracting the children of the "Depressed Class", are institutions which the Congress must make every effort to support. At its meeting on Wednesday last, the B. P. C. C. sanctioned a grant for a year to the Gujarati Rashtriya School of Rs. 500 a month, and gave only Rs. 50 a month to the Matunga School. The small measure of financial help rendered indicates that there is no separate fund with the Congress Committee for educational purposes. Even in these times of trade depression, it should try and start such a fund and earmark it for a particular purpose. This is the only way it can satisfy these demands.

Brahmin Girls and Spinning.

How does a Brahmin girl differ from a girl of any other community that the Inspectress of Schools at Tuticorin should have pronounced her weighty opinion that spinning is not a suitable subject of study for her? The Inspectress, who has made this novel discovery, evidently does not realise the advantages of spinning as a national industry which is designed primarily to prevent the foreign exploitation of the country. A Brahmin girl is as much in need of being taught the dignity of labour, as any other girl, so as to enable her to sympathise with the life of the working women of her own country. The Indian National Congress has called upon every man and woman to give some portion of his or her time daily to spinning as a patriotic duty. A Brahmin girl can no more shirk this duty than a girl of any other community.

Promoting Ayurveda.

No systematic attempts have been made in Bombay to promote the cause of the indigenous systems of medicine. The action taken by the Bombay Municipal Executive has been neither satisfactory, nor adequate, despite the recommendation of the Corporation. We are glad to know that some public-spirited and prominent doctors and vaidyas of Bombay have formed an association called the Ayurvedic Research Association, one of the immediate objects of which is to open a well-equipped Ayurvedic Free Dispensary to be conducted on modern scientific lines. The constitution of the Association lays down that cases will be diagnosed according to the western as well as the Ayurvedic systems but the treatment will be purely Ayurvedic. The Association appeals to the public for a sum of Rs. 3,000 to enable it to make a beginning. In view of the humanitarian objects of the Association and the modest sum demanded we hope there will be an immediate and satisfactory response to its appeal.

A Deserving Institution.

Among the successful private educational ventures in the city the General Education Institute of Dadar is one of the most prominent. Established at the end of the last century by the late Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Justice Telang, the Society to-day conducts several institutions located at places like Kalyan, Thana, Karjat and Dadar and imparts education to nearly 2,000 students. Had it not been for the devotion and self-sacrificing zeal of the workers who are conducting its educational institutions the Society would have succumbed long ago to the financial difficulties through which it has had to pass. It is not yet quite free from it. Rs. 45,000 is required to complete a part of the new building the construction of which has already been undertaken. Considering the excellent service the Society has been rendering to the city we hope the amount will be soon forthcoming.

An Amazing Plea.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan of Baroda, is reported to have justified, in a speech at Kathore, the recent increment of school fees in Amreli on the ground that it would stimulate the charitably disposed persons in the State to give donations for the advancement of education. The amazing plea shows the bankruptcy of statesmanship which is responsible for the retrograde step. Was it in the same spirit that H. H. the Gaekwar made a large donation to the "Save the Franc Fund" in France? Sir Manubhai ought to know that raising the school fees will deal a heavy blow to the educational progress of the State.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION IN LORDS.

COLOUR BAR BILL TO BECOME LAW.

NOT TO BE DISCUSSED AT ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 19.

In the House of Lords, asking for official information on the agreement between the Government of South Africa and the Government of India, Lord Olivier said that the announcement made in the Press was of a very satisfactory character, namely, that the Union Government had generously abandoned its enquiry and had agreed to the proposals made by the Government of India for an open conference between the two Governments.

He declared that the manner in which correspondence had been conducted by the Government of India and the deputation was a matter for the highest congratulations to Lord Reading who by his diplomacy, and the admirable character of the representatives he selected, had really achieved an important success in the history of Imperial relations. He asked what arrangements were contemplated as regards the date and place of the Conference. Would it be held concurrently or associated with the Dominions Conference in October ?. He was of opinion that the, Conference might raise points which might similarly arise between the Dominions, and possibly also between the Imperial Government—in view of its connection with India—and the Dominions.

INDIANS TREATED AS HELOTS.

He emphasised the need for maintaining a Western standard of life, but such a standard was impossible in any community in which any class was treated as serfs and helots, or was in any way excluded from the whole of the privileges of that civilisation. He also asked, whether the effects of the Colour Bar Bill on Indians would be raised at the same Conference. He said they were as great an infliction as the other Bill which had now to be considered. Lord Olivier repeated that the maintenance of Western civilisation was impossible while any class was excluded from certain occupations.

Lord Birkenhead stated that no conclusion had yet been reached regarding the time and place of the Conference. He would inform Parliament when the decision was taken. As regards the query whether discussions will overlap or be connected with the Imperial Conference, the answer must depend on considerations which at present cannot be precisely foretold. It depended on the date of discussions. If, for instance, discussions were held in London and synchronised with the Imperial Conference, all kinds of questions of convenience would require consideration. It was also impossible to give a precise answer at this stage to the question whether they could usefully invoke such an examination of the Conference at the Imperial Conference.

COLOUR BAR LEGISLATION CERTAIN.

He declared, it was not proposed that the Conference should deal with proposals of the Colour Bar legislation. It was now quite certain that the Colour Bar legislation would become law. Though there were proposals in it which, to put it mildly, were not received with favour and gratitude in India there was a fundamental distinction from the viewpoint of Indian settlers between the Colour Bar and Asiatic legislation. He pointed out that the Asiatic legislation, particularly on the face of it was pointed at the Indian population in South Africa. This discrimination was felt in many quarters to be harsh and difficult to bear. On the other hand, they had to recognise that the Union Government had an unquestionably grave and general native problem with which to deal; that they were custodians of the affairs and interests of South Africa in relation to problems which beset them, and in the general problem, such Indian questions as might arise were secondary and secondary also as regards the numerical importance of Indians in proportion to the whole population.

Lord Birkenhead added that one cannot take the view that the same considerations must or even ought to be decisive as regards the Colour Bar legislation as the Government of India had, not unsuccessfully, urged on the Union Government for relevant, and possibly decisive consideration in the matter of the Asiatic question. Therefore it was neither hoped nor expected, nor would it be possible for the Colour Bar question to be in any way affected by the proposed conference.

A CONDITIONAL CONFERENCE.

Lord Birkenhead agreed that an important advance had been marked by the agreement to hold a conference, but it would be premature to say that the holding of the conference necessarily connoted certainty of the agreement or even a compromise, but much had been gained. He declared that when the controversy was threatening to create and exacerbate feelings of ill-will between the citizens of different parts of the Empire, it must cause the deepest anxiety to those who had the interest of the Empire at heart It was not in the power of His Majesty's Government to suggest, and obviously still less, to dictate a solution. The Government of South Africa after discussions with the Indian deputations had not, without sacrifice to the course to which they appeared already committed, consented to the holding of the conference which necessitated a postponement which could not be welcome to many of their own supporters, and they made the conference conditional only upon the broad, general considerations which Lord Olivier superficially examined in his speech. Lord Birkenhead would not at present discuss it because, in his position, it might to some extent embarrass negotiations.

LORD READING'S TACT.

Lord Birkenhead emphasised that they were indebted, as indpeed the Government of India was deeply indebted to the consideration and patience of the Government of South Africa in a matter deeply concerning many elements of the population of that self-governing Dominion. Lord Birkenhead paid a tribute to the services of the Deputation whose constitution was a matter of considerable discussion between Lord Reading and himself. He was gratified that the Deputation had presented the case with tact, persuasiveness and dignity. He endorsed Lord Olivier's praise of the efforts of Lord Reading on behalf of this cause. Throughout his viceroyalty Lord Reading had handled the matter which in many stages presented elements of combustion, with his characteristic tact and conciliatory intuition.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S HOPES.

Lord Birkenhead repeated that it would be wrong even now to hold out the impression that the matter would be completely dealt with, but a large measure of success had been attained for two parts of the Empire by friendly discussion and patient negotiation. They had avoided a clash on a great Imperial issue, and they were at least entitled to hope that the maintenance of this spirit and display of the same patience during negotiations, might permanently end the source of misunderstanding and anxiety which had perplexed his predecessors at the India Office for generations.

Lord Olivier thought that Lord Birkenhead had given all satisfaction that could be expected at the present stage, although he was a little disappointed that Lord Birkenhead thought it impossible to bring into the conference the question of the rights of Indians to which he had referred —Reuter.

ABDEL KRIM'S FIRM OPPOSITION.

A TRIBUTE FROM PARIS.

LONDON, May 19.

Like a wild boar defending his mountain home to the last rock, is the description applied by a Paris message to Abdel Krim's opposition in the face of joint Franco-Spanish offensive which has now been practically launched in Morocco.

Whereas pressure last year was practically entirely from south towards north, and during Riff offensive from north towards south, the Franco-Spanish offensive is now active on four sides of the huge parallelogram, two longer sides of which are represented by the Mediterranean coast and the French frontier, and two shorter sides from north to south by lines drawn from Tetuan to Larache and from Melilla to the south along Wedkeri. The interior of the parallelogram is traversed by wild mountain gorges and ranges, from where last year Abdel Krim sent down his attacking forces.

First, Franco-Spanish movements were directed to closing the eastern exits from the parellelogram. Their troops are now advancing with a view to effecting a permanent junction which will separate two blocks of tribesmen. Spaniards in the Ajdir sector have occupied Tamasirt, Abdel Krim's winter residence, and Targuist his recent headquarters.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON THE RIFFS

SUBMISSION OF AJDIR EXPECTED.

LONDON, May 19.

Fez.—The Franco-Spanish attack on the Riffis' Eastern flank has resulted in a ten-kilometre advance on a thirty kilometre front. The French have occupied heights forty miles East of the Riff stronghold of Targuist. The Franco-Spanish troops now command the valley of Nkor up which Spaniards are advancing from Ajdir and the junction of the two forces is expected shortly. This will lead to the submission of Ajdir, and enable the Franco-Spanish East front to be straightened out till it follows the direct line from Ajdir to Tazaward blocking Abdel Krim in the mountains.—Reuter.

ENFORCEMENT OF COLOUR BAR BILL

GEN. HERTZOG'S DENIAL OF PROMISE.

MR. ANDREWS EXPLAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 19.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived here this afternoon as also Mr. Raza Ali of the South African Delegation. Both Mr. Paddison and Mr. Bajenai are already here. Late this evening Mr. Paddison and Mr. Syed Raza Ali had conversions with Mr. Andrews on the South African situation, especially in the light of the passing of the Colour Bar Bill. They will all confer with Sir Mahomed Habibullah and officials in charge of the Imigration Department to-morrow or the day after. Sir Deva prasad Sarbadhikari is, however, not expected for these conversations.

The informal discussions will centre round the formula for a Round Table Conference to which both the Government of India and the South African Government had agreed, including the question of the maintenance of a western standard of living. Mr. Andrews is expected to explain his views on the formula after his conversations. There is, however, a general belief held in well-informed circles that the formula will not stand an any great impediment to the finding of a solution of the South African question at the Round Table Conference.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S DENIAL

The talk to-day was on General Hertzog's denial in the South African Parliament of the promise he had made that the Colour Bar Bill would be enforced only in Witwater's Rand Mines (Gold Mines) In a statement to the press, Mr. Andrews has explained his own position. He says he had never suggested anywhere that such a promise was ever made to him personally. Indeed no such personal promise could have been given to Mr. Andrews since he had never discussed the bill with General Hertzog but he (Mr. Andrews) had been under the impression that a general pledge of that character had been given in the Union Parliament. He, however, now understood that this impression was incorrect. The denial by General Hertzog in Parliament is rather significant, but it is clear that General Hertzog had to satisfy the wolves in the South African Parliament and therefore, made that open denial but it is confidentialy believed all the same that General Hertzog would see that the bill is not enforced in any but the gold mines, and therefore the position of Indians would not be further jeopardised than what it already is. It is likely that Mr. Andrews will have an interview with the Viceroy before the end of this week.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR D SARVADHIKARI INTERVIEWED

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari who returned to Calcutta on Monday last after finishing his labour with the Paddison Deputation leaves for Simla on Friday to confer with H. E. the Viceroy and to meet other members of the Deputation for sumbitting final report to the Government of India.

In the course of conversation with a representative of the Free Press of India, Sir Devaprasad expressed the view that a good portion of the trouble in South Africa was due to a want of proper understanding of things about India and of Indians by the generality of the European people in that country. The addresses that were delivered by the members of the Deputation at various Rotary clubs, churches, temperance associations, student associations and at social functions all over the country were helpful in making India better understood by the people they met at these gatherings and enlisting their sympathies for the Indian cause. The incessant efforts of the Deputation to educate opinion in South Africa in favour of the claim of Indians had good effect and it was felt even by the leading statesmen. These social talks, Sir Devaprasad said, played no small part in getting the South African whites to accede to the idea of a round table conference. If the Government could handle the situation with some amount of tact and courage he felt they would have taken a long stride towards the solution of this knotty problem.

TRANSLATE NOISE INTO COIN.

Referring to the condition of Indians in South Africa, Sir Devaprasad felt that there was immediate need for rousing their civic consciousness. If the people in this country sincerely felt for the welfare of their brethren in South Africa, they should at once, he said, try to translate all noise they were making through the Press and the platform into coin and help a rank of selfless workers to go to that country and attend to the sanitary and educational needs of the Indians in that country. He thought that the institutions like the Servants of India Society and the Ramkrishna Mission should take up the work in all earnestness. He added that he would also take up this question seriously.—Free Press of India.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT AT DELHI.

DELHI, May 19.

Delhi being backward in the library movement (there is only one big Municipal library), the Municipality has decided to open libraries under its auspices in different quarters of the town. For the present two libraries would be started and on the success of the experiment more will follow. —Free Press.

FASCIST LABOUR LEGISLATION

PROHIBITION OF STRIKES

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S STATEMENT

LONDON, May 19.

Rome.—On the occasion of the adoption of the labour law prohibiting strikes, Signor Mussolini has issued a statement to the Fascists declaring that for the first time in the history of the world a constructive revolution has been accomplished peacefully. For the first time, a powerful system of fifteen great associations has been created all on equal footing, all recognised and guaranteed in their legitimate interests by the State.

The Fascists are certain that the new system inaugurated to-day would withstand the test of experience. The Nation, fortified by the Fascist spirit of discipline, would become a solid and indivisible unit of political, economic and moral energy. "Black-shirts, go forward and show by goodwill and loyalty that ours is one of the most glorious revolutions."—Reuter.

MINERS REJECT WAGE REDUCTION.

NEGOTIATIONS TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, May 19.

It is understood that the executive of the Miners' Federation will recommend the delegate conference meeting on May 20th to endorse the reorganisation proposals in the report of the Royal Commission and to reject the immediate wage reduction implications contained in the Government's proposals and Commission's report. The policy of the executive is based on reports from the coal-fields indicating a fairly general resistance to any departure from the existing wage standard at least pending the reorganisation of the industry.

It is believed that the delegates will accept the recommendation practically unanimously, but still there is hope that the situation may change shortly. It is regarded as significant that the executive propose that the delegate conference after endorsing the recommendation shall adjourn to Friday to enable the executive to conduct any further negotiations that may be possible.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 20.

Miners' delegate conference has passed a resolution declining to accept the Government proposals for reducing wages on the ground that they do not provide a decent standard of living.

DISCUSSION OF PREMIER'S PROPOSALS.

The General Committee of Mining Association to-day discussed Mr. Baldwin's proposals.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION?

The results of the enquiry submitted to district coalowners have disclosed considerable criticism of the proposed legislation, particularly as regards amalgamation, restriction of recruitment of labour, establishment of a National Wages Board and the powers of an independent chairman which it is declared suggest compulsory arbitration—Reuter.

MINERS TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE ?

HELP FROM RUSSIAN MINERS.

LONDON, May 19.

The Miners' Executive has formally accepted a contribution of 260,000 sterling from the Russian miners as a help to British miners. It is reported that assistance is coming from all directions at home and abroad, and if necessary, the miners will be able to carry on the struggle for weeks. —Reuter.

EFFECTS OF STRIKE.

INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, May 19.

The effects of the strike are shown in the announcement of the Ministry of Labour that the registered unemployed on 10th May totalled 1,676,000, being an increase of 470,000 compared with the preceding week. Besides, notices of claims for benefit were given in respect of 325,000 miners and 200,000 strikers in other industries forming part of a large number of strikers not included in the total of 1,576,000.—Reuter's Special.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE GRANTED TO TWO PATHANS.

LONDON, May 19.

The Privy Council has granted leave of appeal to two Pathans named Madat Khan and Faqer Khan who were convicted of murder in July 1925 and whose conviction was confirmed by the High Court of Lahore in October 1925.—Reuter's Special.

Stewards of the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee have received communication from railway companies that they are prepared to deal with race horse traffic for race meeting and therefore they have given sanction for racing to be resumed on 21st May. Doncaster and Salisbury meetings fixed for 20th May and the Ayr meeting for 21st May have been abandoned.—Reuter.

MANDVI TRAGEDY.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CAPTAIN.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF HELPING DROWNING PASSENGERS.

MAGISTRATE ISSUES SUMMONS.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, on behalf of Kehraj Dowji, presented an information before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday afternoon alleging that Mr. W. E. Grant, the Captain of the S. S. "Vita," on or about the 4th May, 1926, omitted to ensure the safety of passengers and refrained from helping shipwrecked passengers, such conduct being contrary to the directions of the law and knowing it to be likely that by such disobedience to the direction of the law he would cause injury to persons, and secondly that he negligently caused to be conveyed persons by water in a vessel, when that vessel was in such a state as to endanger human life and thereby committed an office under the Indian Penal Code.

THE COMPLAINT.

In the course of the information the complainant stated that he was a Mehta in the firm of Messrs. Parmanand and Co. The accused was the Captain of the steamer "Vita" belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co. On May 3, 1926 the steamer left Bombay for Karachi and other ports and on May 4 at about 3-30 p.m. reached the port of Mandvi. Passengers for Mandvi began to alight in the boats provided by the Company to carry them ashore, whilst those for Karachi began to board the steamer. Among the boats which were to carry passengers for Mandvi shore one boat which carried the complainant's niece and her husband struck a propeller which caused one of the bottom planks to give way in consequence of which the boat began to sink. The passengers in the boat made frantic appeals for help and hearing their piteous cries, some of the passengers on the steamer approached the Lascars and other officers to render help the, persons struggling in the water, but were informed that nothing could be done without the order of the Captain. Thereupon, they approached the Captain and requested him to lower the life-boats and to give all possible help in his power in order to save the lives of those struggling in the water. The Captain at first did not listen to them, but when pressed he said that he had seen through his field-glasses two other boats coming to the succour of the afflicted and that therefore h would not do anything. At this one of the passengers in the steamer Mr. Virji offered to pay whatever expenses the Company incurred and also to pay Rs. 1,000 for every person saved. Even this did not move the Captain, and he refused to lower the life-boats or to send any help. In consequence of the above callous conduct of the accused, six persons, including complainant's niece and her husband, were drowned. Had the Captain promptly lowered the life-boats to render all possible help, all the six persons would have been saved. Further the complainant stated that he had been informed that the boat in which the Captain ordered the passengers and cargo to be transhipped for being carried ashore was over-londed and in such a dangerous condition as to endanger human life. He therefore charged the accused as above and prayed for process.

SUMMONS ISSUED AGAINST ACCUSED

The complainant further prayed that his Worship would be pleased to direct immediate service of the summons on the accused and to further direct that the summons be made returnable to-morrow, as the B. I. S. N. Company on the arrival of the steamer in Bombay refused to give any particulars of the accident to the public or to the relatives of the deceased and the accused after having landed in Bombay pretended to be ill with fever. The Company had stated that they would issue their authoritative communique after the Captain came out of hospital, but this was merelf a ruse to give the accused time to get out of Bombay. The accused, the complainant concluded, was leaving the jurisdiction of this Court as he was proceeding to England by the s.s. "Rawalpindi," which leaves the hsores of Bombay on Saturday the 22nd instant and if once the accused was allowed to leave India, it would be very difficult to bring him to book.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against the accused and made it returnable to-day.

It is understood that this suit has been filed at the instance of the Passengers' Relief Association who are financing the complainant to conduct the case.

CAPTAIN EXONERATED FROM BLAME

RESULT OF ENQUIRY OF NAVIGATION CO.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. inform the Associated Press that an enquiry has been held into the unfortunate accident at Cutch Mandvie on May 4th when a boat filled with passengers and their baggage capsized with regrettable loss of life. It has been ascertained that the boat in question left the ship's side and drifted down on the strong flood tide which was running at about 3 1/2 to 4 knots per hour. It did not strike the "Vita", as has been stated, but when distant from the "Vita" some 200 yards, on sail being made by the boatmen on the boat heeled over capsized and sank. The accident was seen by others of the passenger boats alongside the "Vita" two of which immediately proceeded to the scene of the accident followed by a third which was despatched by the Chief officer of the "Vita" as soon as he was made aware of the mishap. These three boats picked up all the passengers who could be seen in the water as well as the quantity of baggage which was floating in the sea.

"ASCERTAINED FACTS."

Strong criticism has been expressed in the press that no lifeboat was lowered by the "Vita." This point was very carefully gone into at the enquiry which has been held. The ascertained facts are as follows:

The "Vita" was lying at anchor with 60 fathoms of cable out. There was a strong westerly wind blowing, a strong flood tide and considerable sea. At the time of the accident there were a number of boats disembarking and embarking passengers on the starboard or lee side of the vessel. To lower a lifeboat on this side of the vessel would have meant casting adrift most of these boats, many of them with some passengers in them but without their full complement of boatmen, as it is the custom of these men to go on board the steamer to assist passengers with their baggage, and to cast the boats adrift would therefore have been a very dangerous thing to do in the strong tide which was running.

To have lowered a lifeboat on the port or weather side of the "Vita" would have entailed great risk of the boat being smashed in against the side of the ship, and this would not have in any way help the unfortunate occupants of the capsized passenger boat.

THE CAPTAIN'S CONDUCT.

Further by the time the Captain was apprised of the accident all the people in the water with the exception of one person had been picked up by the two boats which pushed off to the rescue immediately the accident happened, and this remaining person was seen by the Captain to be picked up by the third boat which had been despatched by the Chief Officer as above described. Even had it been possible to send away a lifeboat it could not possibly have reached the scene of the accident until long after the other rescuing boats and salved all the people who could be seen in the water.

COURT OF ENQUIRY'S FINDING.

The finding of the Court of Enquiry is that no steps that the Commander could have taken could have in any way assisted in the rescue of the unfortunate people.

Another statement has been made that the passenger boats at Mandvi belong to the B. I. Company and that it is the duty of the Steamship Company to place the passengers ashore as the Company collect at the time of issuing the passage tickets a sum of twelve annas for landing fee. These boats, as is well known to all passengers for Cutch-Mandvi, do not belong to the B. I. Company and the collection of the landing fees, which are paid by the B. I. Company to the boatmen, is to save trouble and annoyance to the passengers at the time of landing.

It is a fact, and a well-known one that there is a certain amount of risk at certain times of the year to passengers landing at Cutch Mandvie, and any improvement in the arrangements which could be made there would be welcomed by the B. I. Company, but it must be pointed out that owing to the shallow water on the beach and the tidal rise and fall of water it is impossible under present conditions to utilise the services of a steam or motor launch for the business of landing passengers In the course of the year some fifty to sixty thousand passengers embark and disembark at Cutch Mandvie and this is the only instance of a serious accident which has occurred at that port.

Finally the Company desire to express their very deep sympathy with the relatives of the passengers who lost their lives in this most regrettable accident.—A. P.

VEXATIOUS SUIT FOR DAMAGES

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ganesh Gangadhar Sahasrabuddhe, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Shaleibhoy Taisabjee and Sons, charged Mr. A. E. Poonawalla, the manager

(Continued on next page)

CONTRABAND MEAT

A GROWING DANGER.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

At the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee a proposition was brought forward by a member, asking the Municipal Commissioner to inform the Committee if he thought it necessary to continue employing the staff to check the importation of contraband meat into Bombay from Kurla, etc. The importation of contraband meat has gone on unchecked in spite of the large staff employed by the Municipality. The late Municipal Commissioner once took the Corporation into his confidence and told the members that this traffic was prospering as most of the men employed by the Municipality were corrupt and working in co-operation with the contrabandists. He, therefore, dismissed the whole staff and engaged altogether new men. When the question came before the Corporation again, the Commissioner informed them that conditions had improved considerably. Any man who travels third class of an evening from Bandra to Bombay in the B. B. and C. I. train will find in his compartment many Hindu and Mahomedan butchers bringing with them dirty evil smelling bundles tied in soiled rags, which they take care to conceal under the benches. Sometimes small pools of blood are formed near the bundles and innocent passengers are at a loss to know the reason. These men are extremely dirty and carry the smell of a battoir with them—the smell of reeking bloods, and extreme filth. When they get out at Grant Road Station these meat importers slink away unobserved, carrying the bundle of meat with them, which they must be selling to eating-house keepers at a very cheap rate. On the road side near about Null Badar, and other places, men are seen preparing and selling meat preparations at cheap prices to suit the pockets of even beggars, and most of the meat brought into Bombay illicitly, whether healthy or diseased, must be finding its way to these itinerant sellers of 'kaleji' and 'kubab.' There must be something rotten somewhere. Either the Railway authorities or the Municipal authorities must do something. Both can not wink at this traffic. If the Municipal staff is unable to check this trade, then it had better be dispensed with. More than anything this evil must be stopped at its very root, that is to say at Bandra on the B. B. & C. I. side and Kurla on the other railway. At any rate this slothful attitude cannot go on for ever. Or, are the palms of any one greased for the purpose? If not for the comfort of the travellers, at least for the health of the citizens of Bombay, this traffic must be stopped at once, and it is quite possible to do so. The sooner it is done the better for all.

KARNATAK AWAKENING.

TEN CONFERENCES AT BELLARY

BELLARY, May 19.

A series of ten conferences arranged to be held at Bellary opens this evening.

Rajakavi Bhushana Lingaraja Urs, President of Kirtana Conference, arrived here yesterday and was welcomed with special honours.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who is President of the Political Conference has also arrived. Large contingents of delegates including ladies have arrived for these conferences.

Dewan Bahadur M. Gopalswami Mudadiar Chairman of Reception Committee of the Karnatic Keerthanakar Conferenne in the course of an address in Kanarese explained the objects of the Conference.

PROPTGANDA THROUGH KIRTAN.

He said that the cardinal idea underlying the holding of the conference was to impress upon the masses in general the spiritualistic basis of all our ideals, political economic and social. For years together, there had been in the country organizations which were composed entirely of the best intelligentsia of the country, who, enthusiastic as they were, had not been able to produce any abiding impressions upon the masses by the pious resolutions they passed at their meetings. It was therefore, hoped that if the country was to advance in all possible directions the best, safest and surest way was to bring together on a common platform the various creeds and sects and to impress upon them the various evils, social, economical and political, that affected the country through hymns, songs and sacred recitals and by such other means and media as the masses were accustomed to by force of traditions and thus create a new atmosphere by obliterating all schisms, feuds, and factions and unite all in the common motherhood of the land.—A. P.

PRISON FOR SATYAGRAHA.

A BRIDEGROOM'S DIFFICULTY

MADRAS, May 19.

Did conviction and imprisonment, in the Flag fight at Nagpur entail degradation in social status, was the question which came up, recently, for decision before the District Judge of Bangalore. The Judge decided it was not.

During the Satyagraha at Nagpur, a volunteer had gone thither from Bangalore. He got himself enrolled and was in due course sentenced to six months' imprisonment. After release, he returned home. When a proposal for his marriage came up the brother of the prospective bride objected on the ground that the conviction and imprisonment carried with them a social stigma. The matter went to court where the counsel for the volunteer pointed out that it was a matter of which anybody should be proud. The Judge held that the conviction in this case did not entail social degradation.—Free Press.

DECISION OF DELHI MUNICIPALITY

SCHOOLS OPENED TO UNTOUCHABLES

DELHI, May 19.

The Delhi Municipality, this evening, decided that the schools maintained with public funds should be open to members of all classes and creeds. Enunciation of this policy arose out of the application of one Nanakchand, an untouchable and an Updeshak of the Dalit Udhair Sabha of Delhi praying that his son be admitted to the Municipal Board School, Kabli Gate. The teacher of the school forwarded an application protesting against the boy's admission to the school. The District Inspector of the school pointed out in his remarks that the public schools could not be closed to any particular class. After a lively debate, the Municipality accepted the view of the Inspector and decided that its schools should be kept open to all classes.—Free Press.

ARYA SAMAJ PROCESSION

AHMEDABAD RUMOUR CONTRADICTED

ARMEDABAD, May 20.

There is no truth at all in the rumour said to have been current in Ahmedabad that Arya Samajists propose to organise a procession on the 25th, which might cause Hindu-Muslim trouble. The President of the local Arya Samaj contradicts the rumour in an interview, and says that they do not at all intend to start any procession, nor is there any occasion for it. The rumour is baseless and without foundation. He warns people not to give credence to such false rumours. They are circulated by some mischievous men. Relations between the two communities in Ahmedabad are quite cordial and there is no cause for apprehension of trouble. Handbills to this effect will be circulated this evening by Arya Samajists in the City.—Free Press.

PANCHMAHALS SCHOOL BOARD.

TO CONTROL PRIMARY EDUCATION

GODHRA, May 19.

The Committee of the Panchmahals School Board has fixed the 15th of May as the day on which demonstrations will be held to celebrate the handing over control of Primary Education by the Government to the people of Panchmahals. A picture of the Hind Devi will be unveiled that day in every school under the School Board, and the proclamation of Mr. Waman Mukadam, Chairman of the Board, will be read on that occasion. The Panchmahals Local Board has taken over charge of primary education from 1st April 1926.

Theh Board will endeavour to open as many schools as they can and induce parents and guardians of children. Special attention will be given to the education of girls. Gymnastics and hand weaving will be introduced in the institutions under their control, and English education will be introduced in secondary schools after making necessary enquiries. The Board will work for the removal of illiteracy among "Antyajas" and make special efforts to introduce hand spinning in schools for that class. The curriculam will be planned and text books selected with the sole aim of making the best citizens of the rising generation of the Paachmahals District.—Free Press.

OBJECTIONABLE WRITINGS.

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER EDITORS PROSECUTED.

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Several other vernacular newspaper editors were prosecuted to-day in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta in connection with the recent riots. Charges under section 153(1) I. P. Code (promoting hatred among different classes of His Majesty's subjects) were framed against Hemendra Prosad Ghose and Purno Chunder Mukerji, Editor and printer respectively of "Basumati", a Bengali daily. The public prosecutor who appeared for the Crown said that the article complained of appeared in the issue of the "Basumati' of 23rd April. In addition to the article in question, the Public Prosecutor would put in the issues of the paper of 4th and 5th April which contained certain objectionable writings. The accused pleaded not guilty. Further hearing was adjourned to 25th instant.

The next case was against Golap Lal Ghose and T. K. Biswas, editor and printer respectively of the "Amritabazar Patrika" who were served with notice to show cause why they should not enter into bond with or without surety to keep peace. The public prosecutor said that the Crown case rested on the article entitled "rupees 50 for a Hindu head" which appeared in the issue of the "Patrika" of the 27th of April. After the examination of E. A. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who produced the sanction of the Government to prosecute, and the inspector who had served notices, defence submitted that the whole question was one of intention and he would produce issues of several dates to show bona fides of his clients. Further hearing was adjourned.

Moulvi Fazlul Huq, Editor, printer and publisher of "Mahammadi", a Bengali daily, next appeared in consequence of the notice issued under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code. The article complained of was entitled "rupees 50 for a Moslem head" which appeared on 30th April last. The public prosecutor drew the court's attention to the youthful appearance of the editor and remarked that he should perhaps produce evidence as to the age of the accused. Hearing was adjourned to 26th instant.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU AT DACCA

AT HOME BY MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had a busy programme at Dacca on Tuesday. After delivering a lecture on poetry at Jagannath College she visited the National College and the Congress Committee. She was the recipient of two addresses, one from the Dacca Municipality and the other from the Peoples Association. She also addressed a large gathering in Coronation Park, where she was presented with another address by volunteers. She was treated to tea by the Bar Association.

At an 'At Home' given by the Dacca District Moslem Association, she had a frank exchange of views with the Mahomedans. It was pointed out by the Muslims that the Lucknow Pact was responsible for all the present bitterness, as it had put them in a minority. Mrs. Naidu observed that the educated members of both the communities were responsible for the present tension.

She left for her ancestral village of Brahmangaon, Bikrampore, the same night from where she is expected here to-night *en route* to Krishnagar.—Free Press.

THEFT OF POLICE CARBINES

ABSCONDING SUSPECT SHOT DEA

RANGOON, May 19.

A report has been received from Insein that Nga Po Wun who was wanted in connection with the theft of police carbines near Hlegu in the Insein District and had been absconding since then was discovered last night by a police party under Mr. Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police. he fired at Mr. Rao but missed him and Mr. Rao fired back and shot him dead.—A.P.

SERIOUS FIRE IN KYAIKTO

75 HOUSES BURNT

RANGOON. May, 19.

About a week ago there was a very serious fire in Kyaikto in Hanthawaddy District. About seventy-five houses were burnt and property worth about Rs. 1,30,000 was destroyed.

The houses burnt were mostly of rice merchants stocked with food grains. None of the houses were insured. The fire is regarded to be accidental.—A.P.

DAYLIGHT MURDER

RANGOON, May 19.

A murder in broad day-light took place this afternoon in front of the District Magistrate's Court when an Indian received a stab wound and died almost immediately. It appears that Lawood Suleiman Dyhymeah, a Surty businessman, sold a house to a Chinese party and after having his deed registered to-day he left the registrar's office with a Burman broker. The broker was paid by the Chinaman his commision on the sale but he demanded some from the Indian who refused to pay. They had hot words while coming out of the registrar's office.

On the road in front of the Court Dawood was stabbed and succumbed to injuries almost immediately. He had over six thousand rupees in his pocket which was untouched.

The broker is absconding.—A.P.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

SIMLA, May 20.

A competitive examination to select two candidates for training for the Indian fofest service will be held at Allahabad in the month of August, 1926. Attention of candidates who desire to compete is drawn to the rules and regulations on the subject which will be published in the Gazette of India and the Gazettes of local Governments.—A.P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT ALLAHABAD

LAHORE, May 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has left Lahore for Allahabad from where he will proceed to Arrah.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Lawrence visited the Kimmin's High School Panchgani and also opened the School Memorial Hospital on Wednesday.

Addressing a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore at the Bradlaugh Hall tonight Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke over an hour on Responsive Co-operation and the necessity of the formation of one strong Indian national party to fight the elections the condidates of which party, when they go to the Councils and the Assembly, should with one voice demand responsible government for India.

At St. Thomas Mount Soccer on Tuesday the Seventh and Fourteenth Platoons had a brisk time of it, the Seventh winning a well-contested game by odd goal in three.

A Calcutta message says:—The following films are deemed to be uncertified films throughout the whole of Bengal Presidency (1) The Great Sikh procession produced by the Madan Theatres Limited, length 2,000 feet (2) The Calcutta Sikh procesion produced by the Aurora Cinema Company, length 1,000 feet.

KHARAGPUR RIOTS.

DUE TO STOPPING FUNERAL PROCESSION

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The Kharagpur riots, according to information received here, have claimed six men, one Hindu and five Muslims killed and 32 injured. The disabled have been removed to hospital.

The outburst is still continuing and the police with the help oft the B. N. Ry. Auxiliary are patrolling the town. Post and Telegraphic deliveries to Kharagpur have been stopped.

The trouble started over a Telugu funeral procession with music passing along a mosque, which was objected to by the Muslims. The procession was stopped and some members of the funeral party, it is alleged, attacked.

With the arrival of the police on the spot, the situation eased a bit, but the stabbing of a Hindu baker in front of the mosque commenced another orgy of assaults throughout the lane.

In the presence of the District Magistrate the Muslims and the Hindus called truce last night but an alleged attack by few Muslim rowdies on a house occupied by Madrasis this morning has recommenced the trouble.—Free Press.

TROUBLE OVER MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The total casualties in connection with the Kharagpur riot so far include seven killed and thirty wounded. Six of the former and twenty-four of the latter are Mahomedans. The trouble arose out of the vexed question of music before mosques. While a number of Telugu Hindus in a funeral procession were passing by a mosque playing music objection was raised by Mahomedans and although it was pointed out that that was the only way to the burning ghat, it is alleged they fell upon the procession. In the course of rioting that followed three were killed and about twenty-one injured.—A. P.

A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

The following communique was issued by the Government of Bengal to-day:—On the afternoon of the 17th instant a sporadic communal rioting broke out at Kharagpur as a result of a certain rumour. The police were quickly on the spot and by nightfall rioting ceased. The total casualties of the day were three killed and six injured.

On the following day, the men went to work as usual but came out after 11 a.m. as the result of a false rumour, and rioting commenced again. The police force being insufficient all available reinforcements were called up from the district headquarters, but they were not sufficient to check rioting at all points. The leaders of both the communities were called together and toured the area and succeeded by 3 p.m. in pacifying the mobs.

The casualties of the day were two dead and twenty injured. The District Magistrate called up the auxilary force this morning and a detachment of 100 military police has been sent to Kharagpur to-day.—A. P.

PERFECTLY QUIET SITUATION

CALCUTTA, May 20.

No further trouble is reported from Kharagpur to-day, situation this afternoon being perfectly quiet. Casualties so far number only two. One of these is a Mahomedan whose body was found lying in a cemetery. A number of people have already been sentenced while more arrests are being made, and houses of suspicious characters searched.—A. P.

HINDU EDITOR IN TROUBLE

CALCUTTA, May 19.

To-day, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate a charge under Section 153A, I.P.C. (inciting hatred among different classes of His Majesty's subjects) was framed against Mr. Hemmendrapasad Ghose and Mr. Purnachandra Mukerjee, editor and printer respectively of the "Basumati" the vernacular daily.

The Public Prosecutor said that the article complained of was entitled "Wire received at Nakhoda Mosque," which appeared in the issue of the paper on April 23. In addition to the above other two articles appeared in the issues of April 4 and 5 under the caption "Kalapahari desecration in Calcutta" and "Description of brutalities."

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The hearing was adjourned to May 25.—Free Press.

DESECRATION OF TEMPLES

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Although fewer in number, reports of desecration of places of Hindu worship and defilement of presiding deities thereof continue to be received from mofussil districts.

News has been received from Noakhali that in the villages of Dattapara and Chaprashirhat images of Sitala and Kali were broken on the night of May 15, the former having been removed from the temple.

The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police visited the places of occurrence and held a local enquiry. Things, however, have much improved in the Feni Sub-Division ofo district. No fresh trouble is reported since the arrest and conviction of Matiyar Rahman on charge of attempted desecration of the local Kali temple and the mosque adjacent to it.—A. P.

VEXATIOUS SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

(Continuous from previous page).

of the above firm with insult and claimed Rs. 2,000 as damages.

The complainant appeared in person while the accused was defended by Mr. M. K. Azad and Mr. E. A. Sargon.

The complainant alleged that in January last in the matter of an order from the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways placed with the firm, he once went to the accused for his instructions. The latter instead of giving him any definite instructions abused him and took him to task for delaying the correspondence. He therefore claimed the damages.

WITNESSES ABSENT.

In his cross-examination the complainant admitted that his knowledge of English was very poor and he had been fined more than twice for his irregularities. He drew a salary of Rs. 90 per month and was in the service of the firm till April. He had mentioned several witnesses but none of them appeared in the Court.

Mr. Azad said that the firm of which the accused was the manager was one of the biggest Railway and Shipping Contractors in Bombay. It was out of sheer pity for the complainant that his services were retained in spite of his being quite incapable of doing his work. He did not press for a fine although the complaint was utterly false and malicious as the complainant was unemployed.

His Worship held that the case was false and vexatious but he retained from fining the complainant as he was out of employment and probably out of mind. He warned the complainant that if he brought such cases in the Court in future, he would soon get into trouble.

TEMPTED BY FANCY COSTUME

Faramroz Dhunjishaw Pande, a Parsi youth, was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court by Inspector Copping on a charge of theft on Thursday noon.

Mr. J. B. Patel instructed by Mr. Agarkar defended the accused.

Major J. H. Harris of the La Scala Theatre at the Cruikshank Road said that the accused was an ex-employee of the theatre. On May 1, he found a Clowns' Fancy costume of the theatre being placed away after stock taking. He did not check the goods after that, but on the 17th instant he was told by an assistant of the theatre that Faramroz an ex-employee of the theatre had handed over a fancy costume to one R. Rogolta residing at Matunga, G.I.P. Witness had the theatre searched to see if anything was missing and found that one costume in variegated colours was missing. He took the clue from the information given to him and informed the police who arrested the accused on the 18th instant.

HIS FIRST OFFENCE.

In cross-examination by Mr. Patel witness said that accused had served the theatre faithfully and had given him entire satisfaction. This was his first offence and therefore he did not press the charge.

The accused who pleaded guilty and begged for mercy was bound over for a sum of Rs. 50 and a surety for the like amount for good behaviour for six months.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF MINOR GIRL.

The Girgaum Police Court was the scene of great excitement on Wednesday afternoon when the case came up for final hearing in which, Gulam Mahamad Din Mahamad was charged with kidnapping a minor girl of ten years old named Bachubai from her lawful guardian Jarbai, the foster mother of the girl on 16th April, and committing rape on the girl on 26th or 27th of April. Along with Gulam Mahamad Din Mahamad, Paribai, widow of Ramcandra and Roshanbai, widow of Abdul Karim were also charged with kidnapping the minor girl.

The evidence of the Police Surgeon showed that the girl was outraged.

For want of evidence his Worship acquitted the second and third accused. The first accused was committed to the sessions.

NOCTURNAL LOITERER JAILED

For loitering in a street, without giving any satisfactory evidence, on 9th May, Khan Mahomad Baker, a Mohamedan fitter and a notorious thief, wa arrested and placed before Mr. Khandalawala in the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday. The accused in his defence stated that he was sleeping in the street when he was arrested. His worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

LIKAT HUSSEIN'S BROTHERLY VIEWS

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Moulvi Likat Hussein of Swadeshi fame in course of an article on Hindu-Muslim tension, writes. "Everyone has the right to use the king's highways. All have the right to pass it with pomp and in procession accompanied by music. We, Mahomedans, have no right, to interfere, even if a Masjid is close by. In wholly Islamic countries like Arabia and Persia music is a common form of entertainment. Wandering friars themselves carry musical instruments. Why then so much hue and cry in India? The Sangathan is being preached by some Hindus. It is the right of all religions. Give up the idea of defiling Hindu temples or places of worship of other religionists and you would be a source of unity and help to form a united Indian nation and your Masjids and Dargas would be saved."—Free Press.

FALL OF THE FRANC

FOREIGN SPECULATIONS RESPONSIBLE?

FRENCH NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

LONDON, May 19.

Paris.—The spectacular fall of the franc is the chief topic. The "Petit Parisien" referring to the Churchill-Peret conversations asks how can it be hoped to conclude a permanent agreement in the face of the disastrous fall of the franc. It adds that operations on the Paris bourse cannot account for the slump, and concludes that the foreign speculations must be responsible.

The "Echo de Paris" says M. Briand consulted financial experts who urged the necessity for a truce between the parties with a view to restoring confidence. The "Echo de Paris" is of opinion that there is not a minute to lose in taking effective measures.

The "Figaro" reproaches the previous Governments for neglecting the country's finances. It declines to believe that the position is desperate.

The "Avenir" complains of Government weakness in yielding to the demands of voracious foreigners who from Washington and London swoop down on French pockets like birds of prey.

The "Gaulois" alleges that British and American speculators have launched a deliberate campaign to force down the franc.

The "Ere Nouvelle" says it is in interest of France's creditors to help the franc, but only as an act of friendship. France will never submit to a financial protectorate. We cannot let a foreigner occupy the Banque de France.—Reuter.

EFFORTS TO RESTORE FRANC

NEED FOR SECRECY

LONDON, May 19.

Paris.—M. Peret informed pressmen that he visited M. Doumergue and conferred with M. Briand, the Governor and the directors of the Bank of France. They agreed on certain measures to restore the franc but the measures to be effective must be kept secret. His conversations with Mr. Churchill were only adjourned. They were seeking a compromise and he would return to London very shortly.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL-PERET CONVERSATIONS.

NO DEFINITE RESULT.

LONDON, May 19.

M. Peret left for Paris to-day. Interviewed by Reuter M. Peret said he was satisfied with the result of his conversations with Mr. Churchill. "We have arrived at nothing definite yet", he said, "but it is better perhaps to go slowly where each party has to make concessions."—Reuter's Special.

DEFINITION OF KHILAFAT

"MUST BE PARAMOUNT"

LONDON, May 19.

Cairo.—The Khalifat Congress discussed the report of the Committee on the definition and the necessity of Khalifat.

The report has defined the Khalifat as an office of the spiritual and temporal chief of the Moslems and declared that the Khalifat must embody spiritual and temporal powers both of which went together. The Khalifat must be paramount, free and capable of defending Islam and applying the precepts of the Koran, etc.

The Khailfat must always exist, but Islam must have only one Khalif who could be appointed by his predecessor, that is, he could succeed as heir to the Khalifat. He could also be nominated by the high representatives of Islam such as Princes, Ulemas and other notables. Finally, the Khalif could, without fulfilling the other conditions, reach the supreme office by conquest and victory always provided he is a Moslem.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION.

FOREIGN POLICY UNCHANGED.

LONDON, May 19.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag Dr. Marx declared that the Government's foreign policy was unchanged. He emphasised that the Russo-German treaty was merely a link in the chain of treaties in the interest of pacification and consolidation of Europe.

The Reichstag, by a large majority, passed a resolution approving the declaration of the Government, only Communists and Extremists opposing, while the German National Party abstained from voting. The Reichstag has adjourned to 7th June.—Reuter.

MOPLAH COLONISATION IN ANDAMANS CONDEMNED.

MADRAS, May 19.

At the Kerala Muslim Aikya Sangam Conference held at Tellicherry under the presidency of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall resolutions were passed urging the abolition of the scheme for the colonisation of Andamans by Moplahs and the granting of a general amnesty to the Moplah prisoners convicted in connection with the Moplah rebellion.—A. P.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES

OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS

PROGRESSIVE DEPOPULATION.

In view of the official enquiry into forest grievances, which is now proceeding under the Chairmanship of Mr A. G. Edie, the following note of the Conference of Yellapur held on the 18th May, 1919 and subsequent days between Mr. Copleston, Conservator of Forests, S. C., Mr. Edie, Divisional Forest Officer, E. D. Kanara, and Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, Collector of Kanara, will be read with interest.

OBJECTS.

1. Our first object is to chcik the progressive decline of cultivation and population. But we want not only to check decline but to promote development. We want to bring more land under crop (2 acres of every 5 occupied now lie fallow); we want to increase population in existing centres and we want to repopulate many deserted villages and hamlets. We seek to do this equally in the interest of agricultural and the forest estates. We find that the proper use of the forest is essential to agricultural prosperity and that a larger and healthier agricultural population is essential to the efficient exploitation and development of the forest estate.

MEASURES.

2. With a view to the above objects we suggest the following measures:—

(a) An improved system of providing Kumki (subsidiary) land from forest for the needs of agriculture.

(2) Improvement of the sanitary conditions under which the people live by keeping forest wherever possible, at a reasonable distance from habitation.

(c) Improvement of grazing grounds, and

(d) Reduction of damage caused to crops by wild animals.

METHODS.

3. Before formulating our methods of providing Kumki on improved lines, we may describe briefly the main objects Kumki lands serve. They include green-leaf manure, dry-leaf manure, fencing materials dam materials, timber for farm building and agricultural implements, grass for grazing, cutting and thatching, fuel, earth and stone for agricultural uses, space for farm buildings, manure pits etc., and access to the paddy fields which are often unapproachable during the rains except from the higher lands which border the bottom of the valleys in which the paddy fields lie.

4. The generic term Kumki includes:—

(a) Minor forest open to privileges; (b) bettas (assignment of forest land for betel-nut garden at 9 acres to 1 of garden); (c) Hadies; (d) a good deal of existing fallow and of Government waste is also used for certain Kumki purposes and not less than ⅔ of the working plan area is open but only for certain restricted purposes, not for unrestricted Kumki use.

We do not consider that Kumki land under the heads (a), (b), (c), and (d) above is either distributed the best advantage or that the terms on which its use is permitted are as advantageous as they should be.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

5. As regards distribution we find that some villages and hamlets have far more minor forest than they can use, whereas others have too little or none at all. In these latter cases we find as a general rule that agriculture has either suffered severely or collapsed altogether. We have checked this conclusion by examining the figures of every village in the Yellapur Taluka and we find that in 5 cases out of 6 where there is sufficient Kumki land the village has done well or has not done badly but that where there is insufficient Kumki or none at all except in the shape of (d), the village has either deteriorated seriously or has been deserted and is now lying waste. Many of the areas which have no Kumki suffer from natural disadvantages but we consider that in all villages Kumki is needed.

SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION.

6. As regards the scale on which Kumki should be given we agree that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule owing to differences between tract and tract, and between village and village, but we think as a general rule for practical guidance in distributing Kumki we may safely follow so far as we can the scale observed in South Canara (Madras) and Coorg, viz., 2 acres of Kumki to 1 acre of wet land. This of course, does not apply to betel-nut gardens where the scale for Bettas has long been fixed at 9 acres to 1. The need of Kumki land in our opinion in Haliyal, in East Lellapur and Mundgod is not so great as elsewhere.

7. As regards the terms on which Kumki lands should be given, we think that the present system of leasing Bettas does not tend to the best conservation of them. The lessee having no proprietory interest is loath to plant up his Betta with trees that will not belong to him and he is inclined to be less careful of existing trees than he would be if they were his own property. We think that it would be better for the cultivator and it will save the Forest Department much time and labour if the Bettas are handed over lock-stock and barrel to the gardeners subject only to the condition that the Betta cannot be alienated except with the garden to which it is attached. We would also reserve the Government right to certain trees etc. We do not consider that this is likely to lead to the destruction of betta and a consequent demand for more. The gardeners know that in most cases it is physically impossible to give them more betta land, because generally betta adjoins betta and any forest that could be given is too far away to be of use. Betta is of little use to the gardener unless it adjoins or is close to his garden.

Note.—(We consider that, in the interests both of the bettas themselves and the surrounding forest, the use of fire though not absolutely prohibited should only be allowed under certain restrictions.)

MINOR FORESTS.

9. We would apply the same proprietory principle to a considerable part of minor forests, instead of reserving it all for communal use. To some extent exclusive rights in parts of minor forests are already recognised in principle, viz: in respect of the 44/100 yards kumki strip permitted to be given (and now being demarcated) round cultivation. We would give proprietory right in the Kumki strip where the cultivator likes to pay for it at dry crop rates, reserving only Government right to the same trees as in the bettas. We would apply the same condition as regards alienation as we propose for bettas, viz: that the Kumki strip cannot be alienated except with the holding to which it is attached.

10 Further we would carry this principle beyond the Kumki strip and apply it to a portion of other Kumki land of a village. Otherwise it is only cultivators whose holdings lie on the perimeter of blocks of cultivation who will be able to acquire proprietory kumkis. Those whose holdings are internal as opposed to peri metral, equally require their own kumki land.

COMMUNAL AREA.

11. It will be necessary in the case of each village to determine:

(1) What should be the total area of forest to be set aside for Kumki.

(2) What area of this land should be kept as communal.

(3) What area may be given out as proprietory Kumki at dry crop rates and the scale as far as possible of 2 acres of kumki to one acre of wet land.

12. We would revise tenure of Hadis (the name is a misnomer in this district) and make them legally what they are in fact, viz: Kumki assignments for th growth of soppu and dharku and would make them fully proprietory but inalienable except with the holding as bettas and Kumki strip.

13. We recognise that there may be some opposition (probably confined to the coast) for the giving out of proprietory Kumki assignments on the part of persons who will regard the communal facilities as thereby curtailed. But we think the objection invalid. Proprietory assignments would be far more productive than an equal area of communal land as the total product of the Kumki will be increased. Also communal facilities will be sufficiently guarded by the reservation as proposed of sufficient communal area in each village.

IMPROVEMENT OF SANITATION.

14. We pass now to the second measure we propose, viz: the improvement of the present insanitary condition of the village and hamlet sites.

We consider that in order to make these sites less damp and malarious, to give play to the free circulation of air and to remove cover which harbours decaying animal and vegetable matter, it is necessary to withdraw forest from the immediate vicinity of habitation, to clear all undergrowth for a certain distance varying with the size of the village or hamlet and to thin out tree-growth where it is thick except in Kans.

For immediate action in certain defined limits, the Collector has already proposals in his No. 1229, dated 1st April. With the proposed extent of the strip, the Conservator and Mr. Edie agree, but not with the methods of execution proposed and would like to emphasise from their experience of other districts that the rapid spread of Lantana is greater than might be inferred from the Collector's para 3.

More extended action in this direction, must, we consider, await a re-Settlement, which it will be seen is necessitated by the proposals in regard to Kumki lands outlined above.

REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

15. A revised Settlement will enable the Settlement Officer in many cases to arrange that the belt cleared round the village use for sanitary purposes is continued into the improved grazing grounds, which are the third measure we have proposed. The sanitary belt round habitation will itself always be used for grazing, the village cattle being the most effective agents for keeping down the growth which will otherwise choke the clearings as soon as they are made Mr. Edie under Mr. Copleston's instructions, is already working on these lines in revising the Yellapur Working Plans He is excluding from the Plans areas suitable for grazing so far as possible in the vicinity of village sites, leaving large spaces round the latter. These will be devoted to grazing and other communal Kumki purposes as soon as the valuable timber has been extracted. A Settlement Officer will be able to apply the same principle to forest areas other than working plans. By providing larger and better grazing grounds we expect to increase the number and improve the quality of the cattle of the district. More and better cattle are essential if a larger area is to be brought under the plough and if a larger poulation is to be fed. In parts of the district we consider that considerable improvement can be effected in this respect by the re-introduction of the Gaolis under proper control.

16. In order to carry out the above measures a re-Settlement is necessary and after re-settlement it will be necessary and to place the forest land which will be set apart for Kumki use under the Revenue Department as in Madras. The work of giving out Kumki assignments to be attached to survey tenure holdings is very heavy and it is a work which can be done by trained Revenue Officers. The Forest Department could not find time for it and their staff has not the training required for such work.

GAME LAWS.

17. Coming now to the fourth measure, we propose we do not think that it is possible to exterminate pigs from the dense and extensive forests of Kanara. We suggest that: (1) The area to which the Game Laws apply should be greatly curtailed, no attempt being made to preserve game except in certain selected 'reserves' that in those selected 'reserves' where the ravages of pig etc., are inevitable, there should be an abatement of the present high rate of assessment on rise land only in order to compensate the cultivator. For keeping out of crop we consider that the most effective means is fencing and we suggest that the fencing should be encouraged by all means including the construction of pattern fencing at Government expense.

(Sd.) W. E. COPLESTON.
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
(Sd.) H. TUPPER,
Collector of Kanara.

I agree with three reservations:

(a) Para 7, species and size of trees to be reserved by the Forest Department, which should remove such trees (except perhaps Sandalwood trees) from the areas as soon as possible.

(b) Para 12. I have no experience of Hadis.

(c) Para 17. Most of the Areas in this Division should remain under the Game Laws as it is a favourable shooting ground.

(Sd.) A. G. EDIE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
E. D. Kanara.

GRANT FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

REFUSED BY C. P. GOVERNMENT

YEOTMAL, May 19.

The general meeting of the District Council has passed a resolution refusing to consider at the present time the letter from the Registrar of the C. P. University asking for a grant for the University Library. A similar fate attended another item regarding the grant of contribution asked for by the Local Government towards the erection of the anti-tuberculosis sanatorium proposed to be established by this province.—A. P.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S CLAIM.

DISMISSAL WITHOUT CAUSE

CALCUTTA, May 19.

At the High Court before Justice Buckland the suit brought by Satish Chandra Das, a dismissed police sub-inspector, against the Secretary of State, claiming damages for alleged wrongful dismissal came up for hearing.

One of the defence arguments was that the plaint did not disclose the cause of action against the Secretary of State as Government had a right to dismiss officers at their pleasure. The Advocate-General, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that Rule 88 of Police Regulations gave the Inspector-General power to suspend, reduce, dismiss or remove any police officer of or below the rank of Inspector.

For the plaintiff it was urged that the procedure laid down in Rule 88 had not been followed as no specific charges had been drawn up, and he had not been given the opportunity to submit an explanation. His Lordship held that the plaint disclosed a cause of action and the suit was allowed to proceed.—A. P.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S RESIGNATION.

LAHORE, May 19.

At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the Punjab Congress Committee the question of the misuse of Congress funds which was recently the subject matter of a controversy in the public Press came up for discussion and a resolution was adopted recording that the Punjab Congress Committee funds had always been used in the best interests of the Congress and that there had never been a misuse of funds in any form or shape.

At the same meeting, the question of resignations of Lala Lajpat Rai and others from the Punjab Congress Executive Committee was also discussed and it was decided that the consideration of Lala Lajpat Rai's resignation be postponed till his return from England and that a deputation of four Congress members discuss the situation with other resigning members and try to persuade them to withdraw their resignations.—A. P.

COST OF HANDLING GOODS

VITAL FACTOR IN DIVERTING TRADE

PORT TRUST'S REPLY TO CHAMBER

The following is the continuation of the Bombay Port Trust's reply to a representation from the Chamber of Commerce on the cost of handling goods imported and exported via Bombay:—

5. While it is readily admitted that port handling charges have an important bearing on the distribution of trade, the Trustees feel that it is impossible to decide the extent to which these charges are a determining factor in causing diversion and whether that diversion is as serious as the percentage figures may indicate, without fully considering other vital factors, e.g.—(a) changes in the area and production of the agricultural districts which supply produce for export, i.e., the "geographical factor"; (b) the natural progress and expansion of new competitive ports; (c) comparative rail and shipping freights and facilities.

6. Dealing briefly with these factors—(a) the effect of the geographical factor is most apparent in the case of cotton. The report points out that while the percentage of volume of cotton exports is the same as the pre-war figure, it has declined progressively during each of the last 3 years while the Karachi and Madras percentages have increased during that period. In this connection the Trustees would invite attention to the statements showing "Percentage of production of cotton of different descriptions to total yield," printed on page 44 of the Bombay Cotton Annual, 1924-25, from which it will be seen that during the three years ending 31st March 1925 there was a progressive increase in the production of cotton in the districts served by the Port of Karachi, i.e. Sind and the Punjab. In 1922-23 the proportion was 9.9 per cent. of the total production of India; in 1924-25 it was 16.6 per cent. There was, on the other hand, a progressive drop during those three years in the production of the areas served by Bombay, the aggregate percentage to the total volume being 78.5 per cent. in 1922-23 and 68.8 per cent. in 1924-25. It will be observed that these fluctuations approximate fairly closely to the fluctuations in the comparative percentage figures of cotton exports, Bombay and Karachi, printed on page 11, Appendix C of the Committee's report. The area under cotton in Sind in 1924-25 was 17 per cent. greater than the previous year and 63.9 per cent. above the normal. The irrigated cotton area in Sind increased by 56,000 acres or 16.4 per cent. In the case of the Punjab,—for which Province Karachi is the natural exporting port,—the crop area shown in 1924-25 was about 32 per cent. above that of the previous year and the yield about 42 per cent. higher. It is inevitable that this increase should be reflected in Karachi's export figures, particularly when other factors such as are referred to below are also taken into consideration. It should also be observed that the export trade of Karachi dwindled greatly during the war and part of the increase since 1921-22 is therefore doubtless attributable to produce from areas served by Karachi before the war, now finding its way back there. The comparative percentage figures of cotton exports at the two ports, pre-war and post-war, quoted below, show that Bombay is still retaining her share of the export trade, although the special facilities now offered to Japanese buyers to ship direct from Karachi constitute a factor which may have an increasingly adverse effect against Bombay:—

	Bombay per cent.	Karachi per cent.
1911-12	74.2	10.8
1912-13	63.1	18.2
1913-14	72.8	14.4
	Average 70	14.4
1924-25	73.3	19.2
(eq. +3.3 per cent.)	(eq. +4.8 per cent.)	

As regards the competition of Madras, it may be observed that the percentage of volume of cotton exports is below the pre-war figure; the increase in the last three years is doubtless mainly due to the increase in crop production in Madras and its adjoining terriories, vide statements on page 36 of the Cotton Annual.

COMPETITION OF NEW PORTS.

7. (b) It stands to reason that a new port would never be opened unless its proximity to a poorly-served but productive hinterland gave promise of future trade expansion. It is an axiom of trade that shipping will go wherever freights are to be found. The most conspicuous modern example of rapidity of growth in a new port is provided by Manchester, whose incursions into the trade of Liverpool have been phenomenal in terms of percentage comparison, in spite of which Liverpool has, on the whole, well maintained a progressive increase in the volume of its trade. As remarked in the B. B. and C. I. Railway's note appended to the Committee's report, Karachi is now established as a central market of export, principally for grain and certain seeds, and her proximity to the rapidly developing crop areas of Sind and the Punjab, added to the advantages of climate and situation she enjoys, make it impossible for Bombay to compete with her in handling exports derived from these sources. The pace of the agricultural development of Sind may be judged by the fact that the irrigated crop area increased in 1924-25 by approximately 200,000 acres. The increase in the Bombay Presidency proper was only 56,000 acres. The cropped area under oil-seeds in Sind increased by 59 per cent. in 1924-25,—in the rest of the Bombay Presidency the relative increase was only 1.5 per cent. In food crops Sind showed in 1924-25 an increase in area of 7.6 per cent. and in non-food crops an increase of 24.4 per cent.; the relative figures for the rest of the Presidency were 6 and 6.8 per cent. respectively. The expansion of the Port of Karachi must in the natural course of events continue in proportion to the agricultural development of Sind and Northern India, but as long as Bombay succeeds in maintaining the volume of her trade and—in normal times—registering a progressive increase in that volume, there should be no cause for undue anxiety on account of the natural growth of the export trade of Karachi.

RAILWAY AND SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

8. (c). The report observes that the Committee are satisfied that the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways are very much alive to the whole situation and make every possible effort to attract trade to Bombay. The Trustees have no reason to doubt this, as the prosperity of Bombay's trade is as much a matter of vital concern to the Railways as it is to the Port Trust. The Trustees think however that some further effort should be possible to recapture any border line traffic which Bombay may have lost owing to disparity of rates and charges. Manganese ore is a case in point. The export of manganese ore from Bombay in 1913-14 was over 600,000 tons. In 1924-25 it had dropped to 244,000 tons. One reason for this is the disparity in railway freights referred to on page 6 of the report,—freight to Bombay (570 miles) Rs. 12-1-0 per ton, freight to Calcutta (653 miles) Rs. 11-10-0 per ton. This question is further referred to in para. (a) of the G. I. P. note, Appendix E to the report, which shows that Bombay is penalised in favour of Calcutta by the action of the B. N. Railway in adjusting freights so as to give their own route a preponderating advantage. No reference however is made to the original reason for the diversion of this traffic to Calcutta during the war. In order to relieve the railway congestion on this side of India caused by the utilisation of Bombay as the principal Base Port for the Overseas forces, the B.-N. Railway were given special facilities to attract this traffic to Calcutta. The Manganese Companies have frequently approached the Bombay Port Trust for additional storage and export facilities, and these have been provided as far as the revenue from the ore traffic warrants, but until the disability which Bombay labours under as regards railway freights is rectified, there will be no prospect of Bombay recapturing her fair share of this traffic. As regards sea freights, it would appear that Bombay has a slight advantage over Karachi in the rates to the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, but it may be pointed out in connection with the diversion to Karachi of a large part of the export cotton trade, particularly to the Far East, that this has largely been brought about by the recent decision of the Far Eastern Liners' Conference to accept direct shipments from Karachi for the Far East, thereby seriously decreasing the transhipment and re-export trade of Bombay. In the last 2 years the coastal imports of cotton into Bombay have decreased by over 30 per cent., viz.,

1923-24	510,069 bales
1924-25	323,706 bales

Karachi exported 196,600 bales of raw cotton to China and Japan in 1924-25 as against 21,600 the previous year whereas Bombay exported 255,800 bales less to Japan alone.

In this matter the Port Trust has no control;—it is obviously more advantageous to the Japanese buyer to ship direct from Karachi any cotton purchased in the areas served by that port, thereby avoiding the additional rail or sea freight to Bombay plus the higher terminal tax and transhipment charges. It is indeed a matter for surprise that Bombay should have enjoyed the monopoly of this traffic so long.

EXPORTS—COMPARATIVE COST OF SHIPPING PRODUCE.

9. The figures in the statement on page 4 of the report appear to include in some cases certain items other than actual shipping costs, e.g., inward rail charges to depot, unloading at depot and carting to godown. The particulars subsequently furnished by the Chamber at the request of the Port Trust give one lump sum for "transportation to docks, loading, measuring, etc.", and it is therefore impossible to compare these charges item by item. This however is not of great importance as the transportation charges must naturally be governed by local conditions and are frequently incapable of comparison.

(To be continued).

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK.

DIRECTORS' APPEAL DISMISSED.

LAHORE, May 19.

The District and Sessions Judge, Lahore, has dismissed the appeal preferred by three Directors of the defunct Punjab Industrial Bank Ltd., Lahore, Rai Bahadur Sansar Chand, Captain Jagannath and Lala Gotamdev, against their conviction and sentence by the Additional District Magistrate under Section 91-8 of the Indian Companies Act and has confirmed the sentence of the Lower Court namely, a fine of Rs. 500 each.

The prosecution case was that about four years ago the accused purchased shares worth Rs. 2,40,000 in the Hindustan Assurance Mutual Benefit Society and as Directors of the said Bank advanced a loan of rupees three lakhs to Diwan Mangal Sen, (absconding accused) out of which rupees two lakhs were paid towards the value of their (the accused's) shares. Being thus interested in the advance of the loan, the accused voted in favour of it in a meeting of the Directors of the Bank and for this contravention they were convicted under Section 91-8 of the Indian Companies Act.—A. P.

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The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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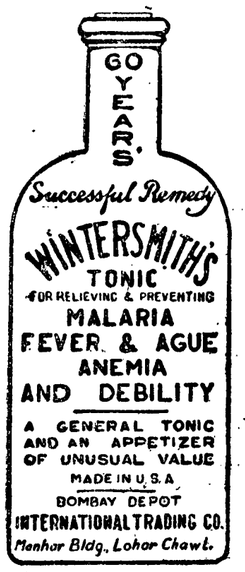

SEQUEL TO "KAMAGATA MARU" AFFAIR.

BABA GURDUT SINGH'S SUIT.

CALCUTTA, May 19.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Buckland decided preliminary issues raised by defence in the suit brought by Baba Gurdut Singh against the Secretary of State for India. This suit is a sequel to the Kamagata Maru incident and the issues were whether the plaint disclosed any cause of action and whether the suit was barred by limitation.

The plaint stated that in 1914 the plaintiff started the Sri Guru Steamer Company to carry immigrants and other passengers to Canada and in March that year chartered the steamer "Kamagata Maru" at Hong Kong for that purpose. On 26th September, 1914 the vessel arrived at the mouth of the river Hughli with many passengers and had on board property worth two and a half lakhs of rupees On the following day the Bengal Government through the police took possession of all the moveable properties and retained them in spite of the plaintiff's protest. On leaving the steamer the plaintiff and other passengers were opposed by the police and as a result of the attitude of the police the plaintiff said he had to remain an exile for eight years. After he returned to India he was arrested and imprisoned and was released last year. He then brought this suit claiming those properties or their value.

The defendant denied having seized properties worth two and a half lakhs but admitted having taken an unclaimed iron safe and was willing to pay its value. The action of the police was not without justification.

Two preliminary issues were disposed of to-day. His Lordship found for the plaintiff on both issues.—A. P.

ADI-DRAVIDA CONFERENCE.

'DEPRESSED CLASSES' CLAIMS TO EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORSHIP.

MADRAS, May 19.

At the Adi-Dravida Conference held at Vikravandy in Villupuram, South Arcot District, under the presidency of Mr. Veerian, the Depressed Classes representative in Madras Legislative Council, a resolution was passed requesting His Excellency the Governor to consider favourably the claims of the Depressed Classes when the next vacancy arose in the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras.—A. Press.

FIRE IN A SHIP.

CALCUTTA, May 19.

A fire broke out on board the steamer "Goldenfels" lying at Strand Road jetty this morning and resulted in ten tons of general cargo being destroyed. No damage, however, was caused to the ship.

The fire originated in one of the afterholds from which dense smoke was seen to be issuing. Owing to the difficulty in locating the seat of the fire the crew had to descend into the hold with smoke helmets on. Flames were completely extinguished in less than an hour.—A. P.

FIRE IN A CALCUTTA GODOWN,

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Following the fire on board the "Goldenfels", there was a serious outbreak yesterday in a large galvanized iron godown at Kulpi Ghat belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company in which was stored a valuable consignment of miscellaneous cargo awaiting shipment to Dacca.

The fire which it is understood orginated in a section of the shed, containing scores of tins of petrol and considerable quantity of wood, soon attained alarming proportions. As many as seven fire engines and a fire float were got to work and about thirty lines of hose were employed, discharging thousands of gallons of water per minute and within an hour of alarm the flames were practically brought under control. Two Indian firemen received minor injuries in the course of the operations.—A. P.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta. President of the Karachi Municipality has decided to stand as a candidate at the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Department of Industries (Bombay Government) has opened an office in Karachi and Mr. D. V. Datar has been placed in charge. Demonstrations in dyeing, bleaching and calico printing are being carried on daily.

TO THE SORROWING SICK.

TO THE SORROWING SICK—A Siddha Yogi now settled down in Malabar, cures, all Chronic and the so-called incurable diseases. This is published at the request of some friends for the benefit of distant patients, who are unable to consult personally. From the 1st May until further notice the Mahatma will himself pack and despatch medicines. Those who apply for medicines by post are requested to send M. O. for 1 Re. to cover clerical, packing and postage expenses. The medicines and advice is entirely free for those who call personally. To every patient a Yantra (Kavacha) is given gratis to expedite the cure. The patients' Janma Nakshatra required with a full description of the symptoms. The rich may make a donation after they are cured. Address to K. P. S. MENON, Vadakancheri, Cochin. Those who can procure medicine themselves need not send M. O. but only a self-addressed stamped envelope.

P RJ192

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SIKH SOLDIERS ALLOWED TO ATTEND

LAHORE, May 19.

The Commander-in-Chief has intimated, writes the "Civil and Military Gazette" that there is no objection to Sikh soldiers attending the Sikh Educational Conference which is to be held in Lahore on May 22nd, 23rd and 24th provided that they do so only as private individuals and that they do not proceed in formation or with military bands.—A. P.

KARACHI LAW COLLEGE.

OPENS ON JUNE 22ND.

KARACHI, May 19.

The Karachi Law College affiliated to the Bombay University with effect from June 1926 as a full grade college, teaching courses of study prescribed for the first LL.B. and second LL.B. examinations, will open in Karachi on June 22nd next.

DEATH ON CRICKET GROUND

SINDHI CRICKETER'S TRAGIC END.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 19.

The Hyderabad Gymkhana cricket ground was the scene of the tragic death by heart-failure of Sindhi Cricketer Mr. Rupchand Harumal Jhangiani, B. A., whose team was playing against the European Gymkhana on Saturday last. The deceased had been batting for more than half an hour and had made some boundary hits, when after another boundary hit his heart failed and he died on the field in a few minutes.—A. P.

DISTRESS AMONG MALABAR FISHERMEN.

MADRAS, May 19.

Acute distress of famine is reported to be prevailing among fisher folk in Malabar owing to serious depression in the industry consequent on absence of shoals which have given a wide berth to the Calicut coast. The fisherfolk are under the jurisdiction of the Fisheries Department. Fishing operations on the coast are practically at a standstill. Fish oil pressos have almost all been closed and trained to no other work, the fisher folk are practically starving.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL BEGGARS' HOME IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 19.

A Beggars' Home with the management vested in the Corporation and open only to adults is to be shortly opened in Madras by the City Municipal Corporation. The establishment would consist of the Superintendent who should be the medical man of ten years' standing in the service of the Corporation and a qualified midwife and nurse as matron.—A. P.

INDIA'S NEED OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Continued from Page 6.

Indians in different parts of the country which are doing useful work of one kind or another. One on the Pacific coast among other things is publishing a small but vigorous monthly paper. The "Friends of Freedom for India" and two or three other asasociations in New York are carrying on such activities as they can with very limited funds. There is a very useful organization of Indian students called "the Hindustan Association," with branches in most of our leading universities. This aims to keep all students in touch with one another and to extend a helping hand to all newcomers from India. It publishes an excellent little monthly, and each year holds in some part of the land a very interesting and helpful National Convention lasting three or four days.

These men and agencies that I have named, working in behalf of India and most of them in behalf of her struggle for freedom, are not all there are, but they are those with which I am best acquainted.

Mr. John Haynes Holmes.

Several Americans are doing much for India. Perhaps those doing most are Rev. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community (Unitarian) Church, New York, Miss Blanche Watson (New York), who has compiled an important volume of Gandhi's writings, and Professor Clarence Skinner of Tufts College, Boston. Mr. Holmes, who in addition to his work in New York edits "Unity," a weekly paper published in Chicago, has just made arrangements to publish in successive issues of "Unity," beginning April 5, the Autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi, entitled "My Experiments with Truth." This will be sure to attract wide attention.

Of the American papers which distinctly advocate India's cause, "Unity" stands first. Next comes the "Nation" and the "New Rtpublic." Many dailies, weeklies and monthlies are opening their pages more and more to thought favourable to India's freedom. And all our papers are giving us more and more news from India; unfortunately, much of it is censored by the British; yet all tending to create here an increasing interest in the Indian people, their art, literature, religion, civilisation, and right to freedom and national life.

(To Be Continued).

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Mr. A. K. LUKANSY, **Palmgroves, Bingerville** (Ivory Coast) writes:—

The Mysteries of Nature:—I desire to place on record, first and foremost, that this significant work by Prof. B. Patra is deserving commendation in an accentuated manner—chiefly on account of its clear exposition of Natural laws and the high moral teachings which are calculated to elevate the soul to a state of proficiency, thereby dominating the physical. There is not the shadow of doubt that any one who makes it a duty to procure a copy at the low price asked for it will be amply repaid for the outlay. Indeed, such a book ought to be the silent bosom friend of every true seeker after knowledge and wisdom.

The Hidden Treasure—In my opinion, if there was a time when the marriage topic called for vigilant surveillance, it is in these days * * * the question therefore arises, what is the root cause of so many failures, disappointments, separations, and divorcements as the after-math of some matrimonial alliance? Undoubtedly, the answer lies in a deep mine of immutable laws of Nature which, I daresay, Prof. B. Patra has successfully excavated. Altogether, it is an unique and excellent publication that cannot fail in attaining its objective. The Hidden Treasure should find a corner in the wise man's library.

Mr. K. S. VIRASAMI, **The Guntur District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Tenali** writes:—I sincerely thank you with veneration for your publications. I advise that both the sexes of all the Nations should each have a copy.

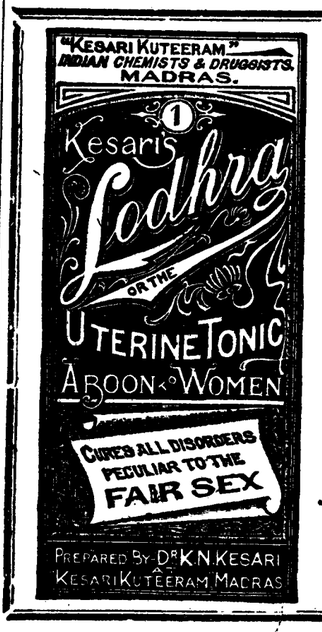
M. S. ISAAC, **Hospital Road, Shimoga**, writes:—I find the books to be good ones and of immense value to all.

S. G. SIROMANI, 25, **Main Road, Kepong, F. M. S.** writes:—They are excellent publications and very useful to all. They should be read by one and all to get true happiness in this world.

J. A. BABAFEMI, **Oshogbo, Nigeria, West Africa** writes:—The book, in fact, is more worthy than the other physics and superficial books of the price of £2 bought elsewhere in England.

Mr. K. L. BENERJEE, **-Allahabad**:—These books will be very useful to a married couple. Because it reveals to them all the secrets of producing sons or daughters at will. There is no doubt that these valuable publications will have a wide circulation.

D. V. RAMANIAH, (H. R. L. Home Remedies), **Ankapalle**, Vizagapatam:—Glad to receive your wonderful books, studied them carefully and observed practically that laws are not against nature.



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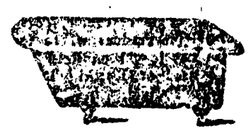

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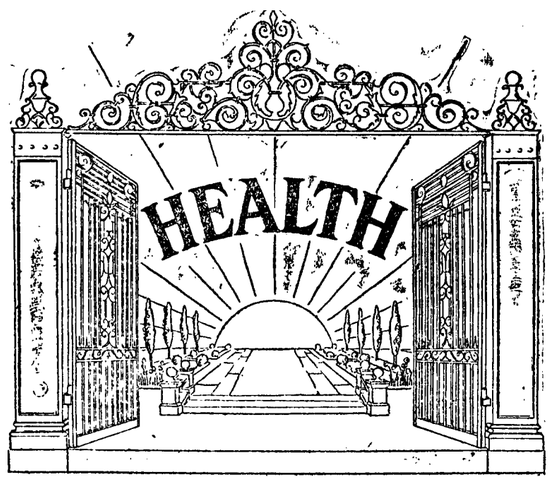

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

ANOTHER YEAR OF PROFIT.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operativ Bank will be held on Monday June 14 to adopt the Report of the Directors and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending March 31, 1926. The Directors in the course of their report say:—

The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 30,187-0-9, brought forward, amounts to Rs. 1,34,532-2-1, an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ending 30th September 1925, and this absorbed Rs. 35,353-10-0. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend on the fully paid up shares for the half-year ending 31st March 1926, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (making 8 per cent. per annum for the whole year) which will absorb Rs. 38,307-11-0, to grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 7,000-0-0 to carry to the Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund (which will no stand at Rs. 30,198-5-5) Rs. 18,415-5-3, to carry forward to the next account Rs. 35,455-7-10.

It is a matter for satisfaction that there has been, during the year, a very substantial increase in the Bank's advances to co-operative societies and banks, and you will be glad to note that this rise is more than twice that of the previous year. The increased advances have been absorbed mainly by primary societies in areas served by the Branches of the Bank and are the first fruits of the policy of systematic assessment of credits inaugurated by the Bank. This work has become possible because of the increase in the Bank's inspecting staff in recent years, and the Directors feel that even on this ground alone the incurring of growing expenditure on supervision and inspection has been justifiable.

With the growth in the demand from within the movement, which has occurred during the last two years, the need for seeking outside investment for the Bank's funds has considerably diminished and you will be pleased to learn that Rs. 2,20,000 out of the deposits in approved banks are invested in co-operative organizations. You will observe that after making full provision for overdue interest and doubtful debts, the profits of the Bank are slightly higher than those of last year. No further increase is proposed to be made in the Reserve for Douhtful Debts in the current year. The usual contribution has been made to the Sinking Fund for Debentures the amount of which now stands at Rs. 2,55,851-7-7.

NEW BRANCHES.

Two new Branches were opened during the year, one at Shirpur and the other at Kalol The Branch at Shirpur serves the Taluka of that name and that at Kalol the Western Division of the Panch Mahals District. Tre former has made a very good start and ras assisted considerably in the development of the co-operative movement in that area. The older Branches have all done well, and you will be interested o learn that recoveries from the Bhil societies under Dohad Branch were more satisfactory in the ast season than we had anticipated.

In view of the reduction in the market rate of interest, the Board of Directors have recently decided upon a reduction in the rate of advances to deserving societies. The decision will be given effect to during the coming year, and as the advantage of the reduction in the rate on advances to primary societies will only be given to well-managed societies which have a good record, this should tend to stimulate punctuality in recoveries and to promote sound management. Practically the whole of the new issue of shares has been subscribed with the exception of 652 shares which have been reserved for the shareholders of the Thana Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., which Bank, subject to your approval, is to be amalgamated with this Bank. A special general meeting has been called for the purpose, as prescribed under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, to approve of the amalgamation. If the same is approved, the new shares will be allotted to the members of the Thana Bank who will be entitled to all dividends declared after 1st April 1925 as agreed with that Bank.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank was convened on the 14th of January to adopt an additional bye-law regarding the election of Directors to represent co-operative societies and banks. Rules for election framed under the bye-law were also adopted at the meeting and these have been communicated to the banks concerned. The elections of four Directors to represent central banks and one to represent urban banks have been held under the Rules and the results of the elections will be reported to you at the General Meeting.

You are now to elect seven Directors to represent individual shareholders and two to represent agricultural primary societies working under the Bank. All your present Directors retire under bye-law No. 64, but are eligible for re-election.

You are requested to appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st March 1927, and to fix their remuneration.

WELFARE WO K IN MILLS

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

At the instance of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy a scheme of welfare work for the operatives of the eight mills of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and the Institute was opened at the hands of Lady Willingdon on the 15th of March, 1918. A report of the work done at the Institute during 1925 is now available. There was last year substantial progress in the old activities and also in new directions such as (1) a primary education class of the women workers of the Premier Mills, (2) a co-operative credit society for them, (3) a buying club on co-operative lines with a special sewing department of the women workers of the C. E. Mills, (4) a C. C. Societies' Secretaries' Training Class at the Crescent Mill Centre, (5) a Local Supervising Committee for the 8 societies at the same centre, (6) a sewing class on a co-operative basis for the workers of the C. E. Mills, and (7) an Anglo-Vernacular Class for the workers of the Crescent Mills.

The two successive mill strikes of 1924 and of 1925 were severe blows to the Institute's work. But fortunately they did not materially affect the volume of work or the total strength of the Institute's regular membership which stands at over 3,200, i.e., a little less than what it was two years ago. Roughly stated about 700 persons take advantage of the educational work, about 1,700 of economic work, about 400 of the recreational, about 200 of the maternity and child welfare activities and about 500 of the Works Committee.

During the short period of a few years the Institute has been able to so extend the field of its work as to bring within its sphere about 3,200 workers taking advantage of one or more of the items of Welfare Work throughout the year. Besides these a large number of them avail themselves of the cloth-shop, medical help, reading rooms, writing of applications, theatricals, sports and excursions and general gatherings and meetings.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

The Kindergarten Class at the Creche, night and day schools for full and half-time workers continued their regular work as usual, and successful attempts were made to revise the two women's classes at the Pearl and Pabaney Mills with an addition of a third new one at the Premier Mills.

Co-operative work forms the largest of the eight departments of the Institute. The membership of the co-operative store has increased, monthly sales have increased by more than four times and the store could contribute bonus to purchasing members on the amount of their sales at the rate of 9 3/8 per cent. for the first quarter, Rs. 3-5-3 per cent. for the second quarter, Rs. 2-3-0 per cent. for the third, and Rs. 3-14-6 per cent. for the fourth. The women workers' (co-operative) buying club, recently started with a special department of sewing has within a short time become popular among the women and promises to work with even a still greater amount of success. The Boys' store and Boys' saving fund continued their regular work.

Recreational work with its items of the gymnasium, social clubs, theatricals, sports and excursions was continued as usual.

In the Creche several new improvements in the matter of cleanliness, quality of food, education of the children of the Kindergarten class attached to it, and general appearance of the surroundings both inside and outside were effected and a special arrangement of a warm water bath to each baby has been made during the period.

The Association of the women workers of the C. E. Mills started in July, 1921, is probably the first systematic attempt in India to interest the mill-women in educational, co-operative and maternity and child welfare work. Besides two primary education schools and three C. C. Societies, the Association added to its work a fourth society and a third school and a (co-operative) buying club during the period. A particular mention must be made of the devoted and tactful work of its Secretary, Mrs. Bhagwat and her zealous lady co-workers in the work of the Association.

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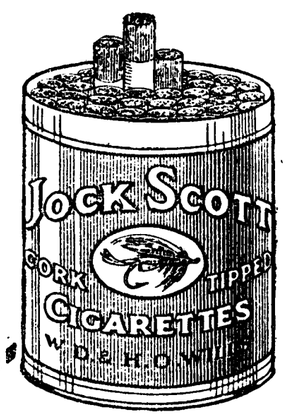

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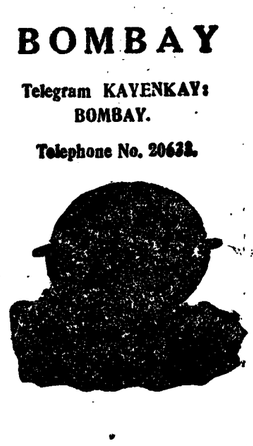

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